Nos. 17-1717 & 18-18

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

THE AMERICAN LEGION, ET AL., *Petitioner*,

v.

AMERICAN HUMANIST ASSOCIATION, ET AL.,
Respondents.

MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK
AND PLANNING COMMISSION, *Petitioner*,

v.

AMERICAN HUMANIST ASSOCIATION, ET AL.,
Respondents.

On Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit

JOINT APPENDIX – VOLUME III OF IV

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PETITIONS FOR WRITS OF CERTIORARI FILED: JUNE 25 & 29, 2018
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EXHIBIT 55

From: Burgner, Robert

Sent: Tuesday, October 19, 2010 3:22 PM

To: Akerley, Stephanie

Subject: FW: Peace Cross RFP - Additional Information Requested

Stephanie,

Here's the info you requested.

I'd prefer to keep the qualification for 10 years versus 5 years. I've done a bit of research and only a few recent restorations on John Earley's projects have been completed. Exposed vertical exposed master artisans are going to be hard to find. No since limiting us if we already know we will have difficulty finding craftsmen that have worked on any of Earley's projects.

The State Roads Commission transferred Peace Cross to the M-NCPPC on February 15, 1961

Amount in CIP for Peace Cross is $95,129,00

List of Qualified bidders:

- Cathedral Stone c/o Dennis Rude — 7266 Park Circle Drive. Hanover, Md. 21076 (800¬684-0901) info@cathedralstone.com
- Conservation solutions c/o Mark Rabinowitz — 833 East Palace Ave. Santa Fee, N.M. 87501 (505-983-1950) info@conservation.com
- Aeon Preservation Services c/o Alfonzo Narvael — 4703 Annapolis Road Bladensburg, Md. 20710 (301-563-9308) Alfonzo@aeonpreservation.com

- Oak Groove Restoration Company c/o Hank Handler — 5818 Riggs Road Lay-tonsville, Md. 20882 (301-948-6412) oakgroove@his.com

I'll keep working on getting more qualified vendor to you this week.

HARVIN, TRACEY EMAIL

From:	Burgner, Robert
Sent:	Wednesday, January 05, 2011 2:49 PM
To:	Akerley, Stephanie
Cc:	Nolan, Anthony; Burgner, Robert
Subject:	Peace Cross Addendum
Importance:	High
Categories:	PEACE CROSS ~ eDISCOVERY

Stephanie,

The following is from section 2.3, third paragraph of the RFP.

Please note highlighted section indicating (ASR) alkali-silica reactions, water infiltration and the freeze thaw cycle may be responsible for the monuments failure. We do not know exactly what is causing the failure. An engineer along with the results of a testing lab will be able to determine both the reason for the failure and method of repair.

Cracking appears mostly on the north face of the monument and the top surface planes. It is likely rainwater infiltrates the monument through these cracks and presents a variety of issues for the overall structure. The past recommendations to waterproof the top planes of the monument suggest this condition existed as early 1961. It is unlikely waterproofing will solve all the issues with this monument but may be part of a successful repair strategy. It is of interest the cracks are primarily located on the north side and adjacent corners of the east and west face.

Both water infiltration and repeated freeze-thaw cycles may have caused this cracking as well as alkali-silica-reaction (ASR), and, of course, both conditions in combination. In addition, there may be design defects in the structure that do not allow for volumetric changes in what is essentially a tapered-square concrete T-pipe.

HARVIN, TRACEY EMAIL

From:	Akerley, Stephanie
Sent:	Friday, March 04, 2011 9:06 AM
To:	DCFIP@aol.com
Cc:	Nolan, Anthony; Burgner, Robert; Creveling, Donald; Allen, Cathy
Subject:	RE: P31-125/Preservation and Restoration of Peace Cross Monument
Categories:	PEACE CROSS - eDISCOVERY

Hi,

Actually, the complaint came from all the companies, in one form or another. The biggest complaint was that without "testing" results, it was impossible to determine what preservation and restoration work needed to be done on the cross. Understanding that in construction contracting, there is always an unknown, the consensus was that that a better specification could be developed, if certain "test" data was known.

As you aware, the budget is very limited. None of the proposals were within budget, and the possibility of change orders was great.

Please do not hesitate to contact me via e-mail or at 301-454-1605 if you have any questions regarding this matter. Thank you. Stephanie Akerley

---

From: DCFIP@aol.com [mailto:DCFIP@aol.comj

Sent: Thursday, March 03, 2011 6:49 PM

To: Akerley, Stephanie

Cc: Nolan, Anthony; Burgner, Robert; Creveling, Donald; Allen, Cathy

Subject: Re: P31-125/Preservation and Restoration of Peace Cross Monument

Stephanie,

What am I missing here???

I understand the budget constraints, but, what is unclear about the specifications???

Did Aeon complain that they did not have a preselected menu of things to do and there-fore could not negotiate a best and final offer???

Daniel

EXHIBIT 56

Projects Details For restoration – N85	Peace Cross Historic Site –
Details	
Project Name: Site – restoration	Peace Cross Historic
e-Builder Project Administrator:	Nivera, Eileen
Project Status:	On-hold
(view map) Address: Alt US 1	Annapolis Road &
20710 uploaded	Bladensburg, MD No project photo
Country:	USA
States Date:	04.01.2009
Target Date:	01.16.2014
Description: cracks in memorial	Study and repair of
Project Webcam: information.	Click here for more
Last Modified By:	
Date Last Modified:	

Custom Fields (38) Notes (58) Documents (0) Forms (0) Processes (0) Settings

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 01.07.2013

1/7/13 – NHRD is determining who will assume Bob Burgner's projects in the interim.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 01.04.2013

1/4/13 – Waiting for response from Larry Quarrick and Anthony Nolan on how to proceed given that Legal replied in the negative to the request to remove the monument, and who will be managing the project since Bob Burgner retired..

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 12.13.2012

12/13/12 – Legal replied to the American Humanist Association's request to remove the monument. Legal disagrees with the Association's findings. The restoration is on-hold until the legal issue is resolved..

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 11.13.2012

11/13/12 – The restoration is on-hold until its legal issue is resolved.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 09.20.2012

9/20/12 – The restoration is on-hold until its legal issue is resolved.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 08.20.2012

7/20/12 – Bob Burgner reports no progress on the RFP due to other priority projects.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 06.28.2012

6/28/12 – Bob Burgner reports no progress on the RFP due to other priority projects.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 05.17.2012

5/17/11 – Bob Burgner reports no progress on the RFP; he is still dealing with the repairs on historic properties due to last year's earthquake.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 04.10.2012

4/10/12 - Bob Burgner reports no progress on the RFP; he is still dealing with the repairs on historic properties due to last year's earthquake.

Eileen *Nivera, M-NCPPC,* 03.22.2012

3/22/11 - Bob reports no progress on the REP; he is still dealing with the repairs on historic properties due to last year's earthquake.

Eileen *Nivera, M-NCPPC,* 03.08.2012

3/8/12 - The project will be delayed because the bids were over budget and Bob Burgner is dealing with other projects. I He anticipated writing a new REP in February 2012.

Eileen *Nivera, M-NCPPC,* 02.02.2012

2/2/12 - The project will he delayed because the bids were over budget and Bob Burgner is dealing with other projects. ; He anticipates writing the new REP in February.

Eileen Nlvera, *M-NCPPC,* 01.11.2012

1/11/12 - The project will be delayed because the bids were over budget and Bob Burgner is dealing with other projects. He anticipates writing the new RFP in February.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 01.09.2012

1/9/11 - The project will be delayed because the bids were aver budget and Bob Burgner is dealing with earthquake I damage. He anticipated re-advertising by mid December 2011.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 12.08.2011

12/8/11 - The project will be delayed because the bids were over budget and Bob Burgner is dealing with earthquake damage. He anticipates re-advertising for bid by mid December 2011.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 11.16.2011

11/16/11- The project will be delayed because the bids were over budget and Bob Burgner is dealing with earthquake damage. He anticipates advertising for bid by mid December.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 10.27.2011

10/27/11 - The project will be delayed because the bids were over budget and Bob Bergner is dealing with earthquake damage. He anticipates advertising for bid by mid December.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 09.09.2011

9/9/11 - The project will be delayed one year because bids for restoration were over budget. Bob Burgner will write separate REPs for evaluation and restoration which he hopes to issue in mid September and estimates that restoration will begin in Summer 2012.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 08.03.2011

8/3/11 - The project will be delayed one year because bids for restoration were over budget. Bob Burgner will write separate REPs for evaluation and restoration which he hopes to issue in 45 days and estimates that restoration will begin in Summer 2012.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 07.22.2011

7/21/11 - The project will be delayed one year because bids for restoration were over budget. In July 2011, Bob Burgner will write separate REPs for evaluation and restoration. He estimates restoration will begin in Summer 2012.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 07.11 2011

7/11/11 - The project will be delayed one year because bids for restoration were over budget. In July

2011, Bob Burgner will write separate RFPs For evaluation and restoration. He estimates restoration will begin in Summer 2012.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 06.21.2011

6/21/11 – The project will be delayed one year because bids for restoration were over budget. In July 2011, Bob Burgner will write separate RFPs for evaluation and restoration. He estimates restoration will begin in Summer 2012.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 06.07 2011

6/7/11 - The project will be delayed one year because bids for restoration were over budget. In July, Bob Burgner will write separate RFPs for evaluation in and restoration. He estimates restoration will begin in Summer 2012.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 04.27.2011

4/27/11 – The project will be delayed for one year because the bids were over budget and NHRD is working on other projects. The new RFP for testing and evaluation will be drafted in next month or two and advertised. Peace Cross renovation won't occur until the summer of 2012.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 04.14 2011

4/14/11 - The project will be delayed for one year because the bids were over budget and NHRD is working on other projects. A new RFP for testing and evaluation will be advertised later this year. NHRD anticipates construction in Spring 2012.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 03.29.2011

3/29/11 - The project is falling behind schedule, Bob Burgner is busy with writing specs for Chelsea Phase

2 and expects to be back on the Peace Cross after 4/8/11.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 03.18.2011

3/18/11 - The project is falling behind schedule. Bob Burgner is busy with writing specs for Chelsea Phase 2 and expects to be back on the Peace Cross in a few weeks.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 02.28.2011

2/28/11 - The project is falling behind schedule because the best and final offer price was received and was too high over the budget. Bob Burgner is drafting a RFP for testing and evaluation of the monument to pinpoint the problems with the masonry. The goal is to limit the "unknowns" which are driving up the cost of repair.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 02.01.2011

2/1/11 - The evaluation committee selected the preferred vendor who has been asked to provide their final and best offer. The inital proposal was $200,000+. The proposal includes comprehesive analysis of the monument, cleaning, and replacement of bad areas. NHRD anticipates issuing the NTP by mid March and completion by mid Oct 2011

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 01.21.2011

1/21/11 - Four bids were received. The evaluation committee began reviewing the bids on 1/20/11. A second meeting is Scheduled 1/29/11 to select the contractor. Bob hopes to have the construction contract executed by the end of February.

Eileen Nivera, *M*-NCPPC, 01.03.2011

1/3/11 - The Construction Bid phase is late due to delays in Purchasing. The bids are due 1/6/11 at 11 am.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 12.20.2010

12/20/10 - Bid issue date was 12/6/10. At the mandatory pre-bid meeting 10 contractors attended on 12/16/10. Bids are due on 1/6/10 by 11 am. Bid contact person is Stephanie Akerley.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 12.06.2010

12/06/10 - The pre-bid meeting is scheduled for 12/16/10. The construction bid is late due to delays in Purchasing.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 11.22.2010

11/22/10 - The construction bid is late due to delays in Purchasing.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 11.22.2010

11/22/10 - The REP is pending advertisement by Purchasing.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 11.10.2010

11/10/10 - Bob is reviewing the draft RFP prepared by Stephanie Akerley. They will discuss how to handle the potential of adding soil borings to the scope of work in the RFP.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 10.28.2010

10/28/10 - No update received as requested on 10/26 and 10/28.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 10.13.2010

9/13/10 - Stephanie Ackerley is now working with Bob on the RFP. They will meet 9/15 to finalize it.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 09.30.2010

9/30/10 - Tina Baham (Purchasing) plans to advertise the RFP by 10/8/10.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 09.14.2010

9/14/10 - Purchasing agent Tina Bahm has been assigned to assist with drafting the RFP. Bob is awaiting an appointment with her.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 08.31.20101

8/31/10 - Nancy Keogh will assign a new purchasing agent to assist Bob Burgner with the RFP since Mechelle Myers has been reassigned. Bob emailed Nancy recently to remind her.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 08.20.2010

8/20/10 - Mechelle Myers will assign a new purchasing agent to assist Bob Burgner with the RFP. Bob has been busy with other projects this summer but this is one of his top priorities.

Eileen Nlvera, *M- NCPPC,* 08.18.2010

8/18/10 - No progress report received from Bob Burgner request a report via email today since my phone calls have not been returned.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 06.29.2010

29June10. Bob has completed a draft of the RFP. Anthony Nolan is expected to approve it after he returns next week. Thirty day advertisement is anticipated to begin in August. Most likely a notice to proceed won't be issued until March 2011 because the work will take approximately 30 days and the masonry needs to cure for 28 additional days during a period when there is no chance of freezing weather.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 05.25.2010

25May10. Rita Baham of Purchasing has been assigned to assist Bob develop the RFP. They are scheduled to meet early next week. Bob Is feeling good about it.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 05.12.2010

5/12/10. A RFP for the repairs is being drafted with the specifications developed by an expert in exposed aggregate concrete, Janiel Filippelli.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 04.20.2010

20April2010. Bob Burgner is waiting for the scope of work and specifications from the Daniel Filippelli. And has requested assistance from Purchasing to prepare the RFP.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 03.18.2010

3/113/10.tast week a piece of the monument fell. Mike Tidd, Bob Burgner, and Daniel Filippelli, the contractor inspected the monument on 3/16. An executed PO is expected next week that will allow Mr. Filippelli to develop specifications for restoration. A sample from the monument will be sent to Catheral Stone Inc for analysis. Arrangements for a MNCPPC aerial bucket are being made to allow a thorough inspection.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 03.03.2010

2March2010. Purchasing rejected the request to ride the U of Md masonry and roofing contract because it expired. NHRD is considering other options and will provide more detail.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC* 02.23.2010

22Feb10. No response from Mechelle as of yet for the okay to ride the contract. Bob will discuss the delay with Cathy Alien and Anthony Nolan.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC*, 01.19.2010

19Jan10. Bob Burgner is still waiting for the okay from Purchasing to ride the existing contract.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 11.16.2009

11/16/09. Mechelle Myers has given preliminary approval to ride the U of Md contract for masonry and roofing. This allows A&A Restoration to complete the work. However, Bob is still waiting for the contract documents from U of Md. The work will be scheduled to start the beginning of March 2010.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 10.27.2009

10/27/09 Bob Burgner reports that he has received a proposal from A&A, Restoration for $4,500 to perform the assessment. In addition he is seeking information from the U. of Md to ride an existing contract for roofing and masonry. If the University contract is rideable then Bob will have the assessment completed by A&A.

If it is not rideable, he will have to get somebody else to write the spec so that A&A is elgible to bid for the repair contract.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 10.09.2009

10/8/09. A & A Restoration will submit a proposal to do a thorough evaluation including a close up inspection via an aerial lift. It appears the exposed aggregate veneer over the concrete base was not sealed properly which caused water to seep under the veneer. Freeze thaw cycle did lots of damage.

The inspection could require two days. Historical Preservation Commission staff has been invited to the on-site inspection.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 10.08,2009

8Oct09 Bob Burgner scheduled a meeting with A&A Restorations for 10/5/09 at 1 pm.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC* 09.14.2009

14Sept09. Bob Burgner hasn't been able to work on this project due his duties for the restoration of Chelsea.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 07.08.2009

Spoke to Bob Burgner. He will contact this week Willis Creasey of A&A Restoration, an expert aggregate concrete specialist to meet within the' next 30 day. Receive a price quote in 90 days.

There are two cracks that are getting worse which potentially will cause a face of the Peace Crass to fall off.

Eileen Nivera, *M-NCPPC,* 05.04.2009

30April2009 Bob Burgner was provided the OCA to hire a consultant who will write the spec for repairing the cracks in the memorial.

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Dashboard
Projects
Forms
Purchase
Documents
Calendar
Contacts
Cost
Schedule
Cost Summary | Items Pending Approval | Individual Costs | View Only
Funding Sources
Funding Sources For
Project Name:
Project Number:
Do Not Allow Committed Amounts to Exceed Funding Source Amounts:
Do Not Allow Actual Costs to Exceed Funding Source Amounts:
Quick Cost Summary
Apply Template
Add
Name
Description
Funding Category
Committed
Remaining Funds
Total
0.00
Apply Template
Add

Dashboard
Projects
Forms
Processes
Documents
Calendar
Contacts
Cost
Schedule
Project Details For
Details
Project Name
Project Status
On Hold
Country
USA
Start Date
04.01.2008
Target Date
01.10.2014
Description
Study and repair of cracks in masonry
Project Milestone
Click here for more information
Last Modified By
Date Last Modified
Project Number
Park Number
Priority Level
Park Service Area
Northern
Council District
5
Legislative Districts
67
Planning Areas
40
Acreage
CIP Funding

Funding Source	ParGo
Contract Expiration Date	
CICA #	FY2020
CIP/Non-CIP	CIP
CIP Year	FY20
Project Supervised by	Chuck Mercone
Planning Staff	Hilvers, Ellen
Architecture Staff	
Landscape Architecture Staff	Albanese, Anne
Engineering Staff	
Construction Inspector	
Contractor Name	
Other Staff	FITT, LSTJ, KJT, STR, AND SW (PBJ Unit)
Project Number	
Comments	4P4BD doing work
Special Conditions	Historic Site requires Historic Area Work Permit
Planning Update	2/25/19- The American Humanist Association filed a suit in US District Court against M-NCPPC for duration of the Flat Accordance due to its display of the Peace Cross on public property. According to a news report M-NCPPC has 90 days as required per federal rules Anthony Reider has not moved forward with executing a contract to [illegible] the condition of the ne tee retore the monument, and Dmitter recommendations to restore it.
Planning Schedule	
Planning Action Items	- TBD
Design Update	
Design Schedule	
Design Action Items	
Construction Update	
Construction Schedule	
Construction Action Items	
ADA Update	
ADA Schedule	
ADA Action Items	

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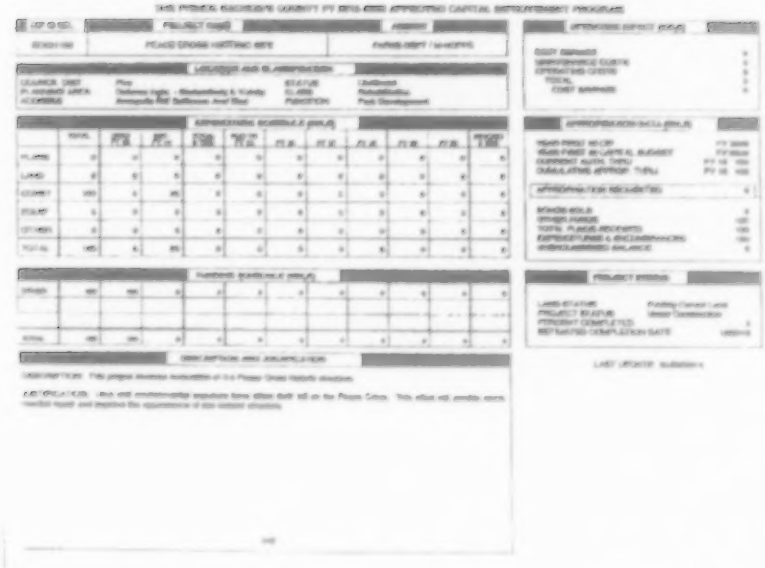

EXHIBIT 57

HARVIN, TRACEY EMAIL

From: James Day ‹james@ddminsurance.com›

Sent: Thursday, September 06, 2012 3:58 PM

To: Day, Edward

Subject: RE: Peace Cross

Categories: PEACE CROSS - eDISCOVERY

Think they're Democrats?

From: Day, Edward [mail-to:Edward,Day@pgparks.com]

Sent: Thursday, September 06, 2012 3:40 PM

To: chuck@ddminsurance.com

Subject: Peace Cross

FYI-

http://www.wila.com/articles/2012/09/bladensburg-peace-cross-should-corne-down-atheist-group-argues-79551.html

EPD
Edward Day
Museum Director
Riversdale House Museum
4811 Riverdale Road. Rwerdaie Park, MD 20737
Department of Parks and Recreation
The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission
Edward.Day@pgparks.com / history.pgparks.com
301 364 0420 / TTY 301 699 2544 / fax 301 927 3498
Sign up for Riversdale's e-List!

EXHIBIT 58

HARVIN, TRACEY EMAIL

From:	Stabler, Jennifer
Sent:	Thursday, September 06, 2012 8:17 AM
To:	Moore, Cecelia
Subject:	RE: Bladensburg Peace Cross should come down, atheist group argues J WJLA.corn
Categories:	PEACE CROSS - eDISCOVERY

Wow. Looks like another big chunk fell off it, so it may come down on its own!!

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HARVIN, TRACEY EMAIL

From: Quarrick, Larry

Sent: Monday, September 17, 2012 12:28 PM

To: Burgner, Robert; Nivera, Eileen; Nolan, Anthony

Subject: RE: Peace Cross Restoration

Categories: PEACE CROSS - eD1SCOVERY

You might get too Bored Bored in Bora Bora. I have about 40 "not started" pro-jects that are itching for a Project Manager ☺

From: Burgner, Robert

Sent: Monday, September 17, 2012 12:16 PM

To: Nivera, Eileen; Nolan, Anthony

Cc: Quarrick, Larry

Subject: RE: Peace Cross Restoration

I concur even though I was planning on getting back on Peace Cross this month now that we have Historic Chelsea and BWP almost completed.

I guess now that I don't have anything big on my plate I can vacation in Bora Bora.....

From: Nivera, Eileen

Sent: Monday, September 17, 2012 12:06 PM

To: Nolan, Anthony; Burgner, Robert

Cc: Quarrick, Larry

Subject: Peace Cross Restoration

Anthony & Bob:

Do you concur with delaying the restoration project until the legal issues are resolved?

Eileen Nivera
Planner-Coordinator
Park Planning and Development Division
Prince George's Department of Parks and Recreation
Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
6600 Kenilworth Avenue, Riverdale, MD 20737
phone: 301-699-2522
fax: 301-277-9041
email: eileen.niveraftooarks.com

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HARVIN, TRACEY EMAIL

From: Stachura, Frederick

Sent: Monday, November 04, 2013 1:08 PM

To: Berger, Howard

Subject: FW: Glenn Dale Hospital & Peace Cross

Categories: PEACE CROSS - eDISCOVERY

We should probably have a chat with her by telephone rather than attempt to respond by email.

From: Allen, Cathy

Sent: Monday, November 04, 2013 12:57 PM

To: Berger, Howard; Stachura, Frederick

Cc: Montrie, Chuck

Subject: Glenn Dale Hospital & Peace Cross

Hello Gents,

I am looking for some guidance and answers to a few questions from you to help us on two of our historic sites; Glenn Dale Hospital and Peace Cross.

First of all Glenn Dale Hospital:

Can you give me some info on what a "Demolition By Neglect" looks like. I know the goals in the HP Ordnance intended to strengthen this provision but I don't know that I have ever seen anything in writing about the repercussions of DBN. What specific penalties would an owner incur if it was determined that a building(s) was cited for DBN. I am specifically referring to Glenn Dale Hospital.

I am also touching base with you about whether or not the Hospital was going to be on the agenda in November or not. We would need to know so we could determine who on our staff will have to represent Ronnie Gathers, our Director.

Now Peace Cross:

So, the Peace Cross is falling down and we are struggling with trying to figure out how to solve this problem.

The Dept. had a contractor make some repairs several years ago, and I was sur-prised to find that we also had Daniel Filippelli do an evaluation of its condition and recommendation for restoration in 2010.

His evaluation indicates that the preservation work done on the Peace Cross in 1985 by the Preservation Technology Group in DC has not been compatible with the existing concrete structure despite the analysis and testing they conducted prior to their repair. The monument continues to have problems with water infiltration, delamination of the mosaic layer, stress fractures emanating from the core, among other problems.

According to staff familiar with this project, the repair of the structure to solve its problems was not conclusive, so next steps have not been taken. Making repairs to the structure have not proven sustainable or helpful in the long term. At what point does one stop making repairs, and consider whether it makes more sense to start from scratch or not...thereby negating the historical context? That's the spot we find ourselves in. What would you do?

Catherine W. Allen

Asst. Parks Division Chief
Natural & Historical Resources Division
6707 Green Landing Rd.

Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772-7616
(301) 627-2270 Cell (240) 855-4063 Fax (301) 952-0936 cathv.allen@pgparks.com

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HARVIN, TRACEY EMAIL

From: Allen, Cathy

Sent: Wednesday, December 04, 2013 10:13 PM

To: Akerley, Stephanie

Cc: Kernan, Greg

Subject: RE: Peace Cross

Categories: PEACE CROSS - eDISCOVERY

Thanks Stephanie. I need to work with Greg on this and see how he wants to proceed. We may try to section out the engneering and see if we can find some money for this. I am not sure how they were funding previously because there are no CIP funds for Peace Cross that I am aware of. Appreciate the documents. We willlook over next week. Thanks, Cathy

Catherine W. Allen
Asst. Parks Division Chief
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6707 Green Landing Rd.
Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772-7616
(301) 627-2270 Cell (240) 855-4063 Fax (301) 952-0936 cathy.allen@pgparks.com

From: Akerley, Stephanie

Sent: Wednesday, December 04, 2013 10:00 AM

To: Allen, Cathy

Cc: Kernan, Greg

Subject: RE: Peace Cross

Cathy,

Happy holidays to you and your family. I can't believe Mark is retired. I know you must be looking forward to joining him!

I have attached all the files I have for the Peace Cross to this e-mail.

There were definitely some challenges with this procurement, so much so, that we ended up cancelling the solicitation. Please let me know if you would like to meet and discuss.

Please do not hesitate to contact me via e-mail or at 301-454-1605 if you have any questions regarding this matter. Thank you. Stephanie Akerley

From: Allen, Cathy
Sent: Tuesday, December 03, 2013 6:19 PM
To: Akerley, Stephanie
Cc: Kernan, Greg; Allen, Cathy
Subject: Peace Cross

Hi Steph-

How are you doing? I haven't spoken to you in a long time! Mark called me a few minutes ago and I told him I had one last email to you...and of course he wanted me to give you his best.

EXHIBIT 60

STACHURA, FREDERICK EMAIL

From: Stachura, Frederick

Sent Thursday, September 18, 2014 2:10 PM

To: dekraker@silman.com

Subject: Peace Cross Historic Site

Attachments: Peace Crass DABS History.pdf; Peace Cross 600 jpg; 69-005-6 Peace Cross (13).jpg; 69-005-16 Peace Cross and WWII Momument 010jpg; 69-005-16 Site Visit 3-22-2010 009.jpg; 69-005-16 Site Visit 3-22-2010 010jpg; 69-005-16 Site Visit 3-22-2010 00169-005-16 Site Visit 3-22-2010 006.jpg

Importance: High

Hi John. We have yet another project requiring a structural assessment and restoration plan. The Bladensburg Pease Cross (1919-1925) is rapidly deteriorating and may pose a threat to public safety at some point in the not too distant future. This cross is constructed of cast concrete with exposed aggregate. The design of the Peace Cross is the work of master craftsman and contractor John J. Earley, developer of the Earley Process of concrete construction.

We obviously want to handle this project in a historically sensitive manner. I'll call you to let you know more about the proposed project. We are just in the process of drafting a scope of work for the structure.

I just wanted to give you a "heads up" so that you could respond to any requests from MNCPPC. Please refer to my attachments.

Regards,

Fred

Frederick C. Stachura, J.D., HPC Liaison
Historic Preservation Section/Planning Division
Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission
14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
301.780.8306

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From:	Berger, Howard
Sent:	Tuesday, September 02, 2014 11:53 AM
To:	Day, Edward
Cc:	Stachura, Frederick
Subject:	Peace Cross Update
Categories:	PEACE CROSS — eDISCOVERY

Ed:

Please be advised that I have been told that the matter of the Peace Cross is in the courts. Therefore, it has been suggested to me that no expenditures affecting this property should be made at this time, other than the routine maintenance of the landscape that I assume is ongoing. If you would like more detail please consult with agency legal counsel.

Howard Berger, Supervisor
Historic Preservation Section
301-952-4712
Howard.Berger@ppd.mncppc.org

EMAIL CHAIN ORIGINATED BY
HOWARD BERGER, SUPERVISOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

Museum Director Riversdale House Museum
4811 Riverdale Road, Riverdale Park MD 20737
301.864,0420 / TTY 301.699.2544 / 301.927.3498
Department of Parks and Recreation
The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission Edward.Day@.pgparks.com /
history.pgparks.com

Sent from in Verizon Wireless 4G LTE DROID

"Vera, Shuchi"<Shuchi,Vera@montgomeryparks.org> wrote:

Will do.

From: Quarrick, Larry

Sent: Friday, September 26, 2014 7:38 AM

To: Day, Edward; Vera, Shuchi

Subject: RE: Peace Cross Task Order

If my memory serves me right, a conversation took place with Anthony Nolan a couple years ago when we were trying to determine how to fund the 1812 sculptures. At that time it was thought that the cost to clean up and stabilize Peace Cross would be less than $50K and that we could transfer about $50K from Peace Cross to partially fund the monuments, I don't know why the charge is $66K which exceeds

the $50K. In any case, it now appears that we do need more money. Shuchi will transfer the Arnold encumbrance to the Art in Public Spaces account which is a legitimate account to charge the 1812 markers. Actually, if the $13K was also related to the markers, that should also be transferred to Art in Public Spaces.

From: Day, Edward

Sent: Thursday, September 25, 2014 5:54 PM

To: Vera, Shuchi; Quarrick, Larry

Subject: RE: Peace Cross Task Order

Hmm.. Mike Arnold is an architect working on our 1812 soldier markers for the Port Towns. He has not been working on the Peace Cross as far as I know. Could someone have tapped this account to pay for the soldiers???

Ed

Edward Day
Acting Assistant Parks Division Chief
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Department of Parks and Recreation
The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission
Edward.Day@pgparks.com / history.pgparks.com

From: Vera, Shuchi

Sent: Thursday, September 25, 2014 4:49 PM

To: Quarrick, Larry; Day, Edward

Subject: RE: Peace Cross Task Order

It looks the budget for this project is $100K with $13K spent, $66K encumbered and an unencumbered balance of $21K. All I can tell from the financial system is that the vendor for the encumbrance is C. Michael Arnold. What would that be for?

From: Quarrick, Larry

Sent: Thursday, September 25, 2014 12:24 PM

To: Vera, Shuchi

Cc: Day, Edward

Subject: FVV: Peace Cross Task Order

Ed, I need you to refresh my memory. Did Adrian indicate that we can go forward with this work?

Shuchi, If OK to proceed with work, it appears that this task order is something that could legitimately be charged to this PDF, NHRD is trying to determine what work needs to be done at Peace Cross to stabilize/restore the structure. NHRD has agreed to handle the project utilizing the $95K still available.

From: Day, Edward
Sent: Thursday, September 25, 2014 12:13 PM
To: Quarrick, Larry; Nivera, Eileen
Subject: FW: Peace Cross Task Order

Greetings.

Can this come out of the maintenance funding for the PC?

Thanks,
Ed

Edward Day
Acting Assistant Parks Division Chief
Natural & Historical Resources Division
6707 Green Landing Road, Lipper Marlboro, MD 20772
301.627.2270 / fax 301352.0936 / cell 301.832.5652
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Department of Parks and Recreation
The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission
Edward.Day@pgparks.com / history.pgparks.com

From: Berger, Howard
Sent: Thursday, September 25, 2014 11:43 AM
To: Day, Edward
Cc: Stachura, Frederick.
Subject: RE: Peace Cross Task Order

Perhaps I did not press send...here it is from last week

HARVEY, TRACEY EMAIL.

From: Day, Edward
Sent: Thursday, January 22, 2015 1:37 PM
To: Lowe, Kyle
Subject: FW: proposals
Attachments: BELL-RSA-TCT Proposal Peace Cross 141121.pdf
Categories: PEACE CROSS ~ eDISCOVERY

This is what I am deal with related to the Peace Cross project. Not trying to draw you in, rather, give you some context regarding Bell, and the firms we have on contract.

Ed

Edward Day
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Department of Parks and Recreation
The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission
Edward.Day@pgparks.com / history.pgparks.com

From: Marsha Oates [mailto:marsha.oates@gmail.com]
Sent: Saturday, November 22, 2014 10:43 AM
To: Day, Edward
Subject: Fwd: proposals

Ed,

I am NOT pleased to receive this fee proposal. I am sooooo angry about this: $31,000 to provide 1. "Analysis of the architectural and structural conditions of the Peace Cross" and 2. "A technical brief document that addresses the design, specifications, and construction methods to be implemented for both stabilization and restoration." And it will take 60 days from notice to proceed to do part the first and then another 45 days after the Commission accepts part the first to do the second part?

This work was presented as being urgent. Bell is more than 30 days late getting a proposal to us, and it will take almost 4 months just to do the studies???? Then we have to find a contractor and actually get the work done?

Ed, I'm not trying to be a drama queen but this does not address the urgency of our situation nor does it get the work done expeditiously. Maybe I have too much private sector experience but this is not the sort of response we need. More things to discuss on Monday, but I think we either have to have a very serious conversation with Mr. Bell et al., or find some other way to get this work done.

Marsha

----- Forwarded message

From:	**David Bell** <David.Bell@bellarchitects.com>
Date:	Fri, Nov 21, 2014 at 7:35 PM
Subject:	RE: proposals
To:	David Bell <David.Bell@bellarchitects.com>, "Oates, Marsha' <Marsha.Oates@pgparks.com.>. "mroates@bellsouth.net" <mroates@hellsouth.net>
Cc:	Day, Edward." <Edward.Day@pgparks,com>

Marsha, here is the proposal for the Peace Cross, Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

T. David Bell, AIA, LEEDapBD+C

david.bell@BELLarchitects.com

202.548.7570 ext 201

BELL architects, pc

1228 9th Street. MN, Washington, DC 20001

www.BELLarchitects.com

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From: Dates, Marsha [mail-to:Marsha.Oates@pgparks.com

Sent: Friday, November 21, 2014 3:17 PM

To: David Bell

Cc: Day, Edward

Subject: proposals

David,

I am out of the office this afternoon. Would you please send a copy of your proposals to me at mroates@bellsouth.net as well as to my PP&G address? Thanks,

Marsha

EXHIBIT 62

HARVIN, TRACY EMAIL

From:	Day, Edward
Sent:	Monday, September 24, 2012 12:43 PM
To:	Aaron Marcavitch
Subject:	FW: Endangered Maryland nomination deadline extended to this FRIDAY!
Categories:	PEACE CROSS – eDISCOVERY

I tried to get PG Heritage and/or Susan Pearl to nominate the Peace Cross, but so far I have no takers.

Ed

Edward Day
Museum Director
Riversdale House Museum
4811 Riverdale Road, Riverdale Park MD 20737
Department of Parks and Recreation
The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission
Edward.Day@pgparks.com / history.pgparks.com
301 864 04201 / TTY 301 699 2544 / fax 301 927 3498
Sign up for Riversdale's e-list!

From: Preservation Maryland [mailto:pm@preservationmaryland.org]
Sent: Monday, September 24, 2012 10:46 AM
To: Day, Edward
Subject: Endangered Maryland nomination deadline extended to this FRIDAY?

PRESERVATION
MARYLAND

Last Change to Help a Building in Need in your Community!

EXTENDED Deadline:
Friday, September 28, 2012

Preservation Maryland is extending the deadline to submit a nomination for the **2013 Endangered Maryland** list. This means you still have the opportunity to nominate a site important to your community. There's one in every community, a building that could use a little extra attention to help bring about a successful outcome. This will be the last chance for you to nominate it for the 2013 **Endangered Maryland** list.

The goal of **Endangered Maryland** is to raise awareness of some of the state's most threatened historic and cultural sites. Treasured sites are lost each year due to demolition, vandalism, neglect, and inappropriate development. Once they are gone, they can never be replaced.

The **Endangered Maryland** list features properties that reflect the diversity of Maryland's heritage of sites and traditions and illustrates the threats facing them. Sites will be chosen from across the

state and the final Endangered Maryland list will be published in ***Maryland Life*** magazine's March/April 2013 issue.

How Do I Nominate a Site?

The **nomination form** is available on **our website** and contains information about selection criteria and what is needed to apply. **The deadline to submit a nomination is FRIDAY, September 28, 2012**. The nomination process is designed to be simple and straight-forward the form asks 10 questions to get more information about the site, the threats facing it, and what the future may hold.

If you have any questions about the form or any other aspect of the **Endangered Maryland** program, please contact Marilyn Benaderet at 410-685-2886 x303 or
mbenaderet@preservationmaryland.org

EXHIBIT 66

GAZETTE COMMUNITY NEWS
THURSDAY, JULY 5, 2001
PAGE A6

PEACE CROSS USED TO CELEBRATE VETERANS, TOWN

by Jeffrey Lyles
Staff Writer

The Bladensburg Promotional Committee was in a quandary. They wanted to find a way to further distinguish their town while honoring men and women of the armed forces who fought for America's freedom on Independence Day. So they looked to the Peace Cross, the town's most prominent symbol.

"Peace Cross was built in memory of the World War I veterans, but now we believe it stands for the hope of peace and the sacrifices made from all wars," Bladensburg Councilwoman Marion Hoffman (Ward 1) said. "In this area, [the Cross] has always denoted Bladensburg and today it stands as the connection between the Ports Towns of Bladensburg, Colmar Manor and Cottage City."

Wednesday marked the 25th anniversary of the Promotional Committee's Independence Day ceremonies at Peace Cross.

"When we have the various ceremonies at Peace Cross and people driving by look over, I feel really proud to see them observing us honoring the veterans," said Hoffman, the first town promotional

committee chairperson. "When I was voted onto the Council, I continued working with the committee as the council liaison."

Dan Long served as chairman after Hoffman. Long was followed by Bill Hickey who has been chairman for the last 12 years.

Hoffman said Peace Cross is one of the best known landmarks of the area. "We've been hosting these ceremonies for 25 years and whether it be politicians or citizens, they know that some type of ceremony honoring our veterans will be taking place," she said.

Since the ceremony began, Peace Cross has been the site of speeches by major state and county government officials, including Gov. Parris N. Glendening, County Executive Wayne K. Curry, Del. Rushem Baker III (D-Dis. 22b) of Cheverly and Bladensburg Mayor David Harrington.

Sen. Nathaniel Exum, Sen. Albert Wynn, and Harrington attended Wednesday's ceremony.

Since its inception, a staple of the ceremony has been the wreath laying tradition. This year government officials, members Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) and the American Legion and local citizens presented 27 wreathes to honor veterans.

Students were also included. Bladensburg Elementary School students Bryan Fleming and Michelle Estes were joined by Rogers Heights Elementary School students Claire Flintsoff and Dylan Kristy in reading essays describing "What the Flag Means to Me."

The next ceremony will be in December as the Committee honors veterans from Pearl Harbor.

EXHIBIT 67

No. 06-7098

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT

JAMES GREEN, AND AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF OKLAHOMA,

Plaintiffs-Appellants

v.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF HASKELL, AND KENNY SHORT, in his official capacity

Defendants-Appellees

Appealed from the United States District Court
For the Eastern District of Oklahoma,
No. 05-CIV-406-RAW
Honorable Ronald A. White, U.S. District Judge

BRIEF OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AS AMICUS CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS-APPELLEES

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Veterans memorials exist to honor those who sacrificed their lives for something greater than themselves and serve as rallying points for survivors and others to remember their sacrifice and find solace, peace and reason for such loss. Religious imagery

serves to acknowledge that most people served by the memorial rest their eternal hopes on God or some religious sentiment. No memorial, however brilliantly conceived, can represent the sentiments of all those it means to serve. But, the Establishment Clause should not be misused as a tool to reduce such sentiments to the lowest common denominator of sadness and gloom. Memorials exist not just to convey that the youth perished, end of story. Most people crave more than that; they crave an eternal hope that those who perished did not die in vain. While freedom is quickly extinguished without those who are willing to lay their lives on the line for something greater than themselves, the personal comfort and. enjoyment derived from so called "freedom"-esque adventures such as viewing online pornography or watching the protected speech of a topless dancer offer little warmth for the soul of the loved ones of those who made the final sacrifice.

Our homes, our communities, our Nation demand that we elevate the cause of those who gave their lives for the rest of us to the highest platitudes of our cultural tradition. As a Nation, we cannot ignore the differences that define the uniqueness of American life, including religious diversity and the lack of religious sentiment among some. However, we cannot allow that diversity to swallow-up our uniquely American religious heritage, grounded in historical roots and fertilized with the sacrifices of our most treasured belongings, our sons and daughters.

Those who came before died for a reason. It is not sufficient to cast their sacrifice upon the trash heap of history by refusing to give an eternal significance

to the brutality inflicted by war upon generations. We owe it to those who sacrificed their lives and those who mourn to acknowledge the common thread that binds each generation of Americans who have fought and died for the preservation of this great Nation and give eternal significance to the sacrifice made that the temporal occasionally regards dismissively as rather pointless. In a day and age when protesters call out that our brave soldiers die daily in Iraq for nothing but oil, it is incumbent upon the courts to give some leeway to those communities and governmental bodies that seek to inspire in citizens and future generations a reason to make the ultimate sacrifice.

III. Recognizing religion as a positive social force does not violate the Establishment Clause.

The acknowledgement of religion as an important historical factor in the development of American culture, as viewed by the reasonable observer, imbued with all knowledge, is not an Establishment Clause violation. Further, giving acknowledgment to religion or a particular religious sentiment does not, on its

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EXHIBIT 68

THE AMERICAN LEGION
2014 OFFICER'S GUIDE
AND
MANUAL OF CEREMONIES

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* * *

Commander: "Please recover."

A bugler may play Taps. Members should render a hand salute as the commander gives the appropriate commands.

Commander: "Please be seated."

The commander makes one rap with the gavel and members are seated.

Commander: "It is with a feeling of honor and sadness that we have presented the Gold Star Banner and tack to _____. Although we may not have experienced the personal loss that (he/she/they has/have), we, as veterans, appreciate the sacrifice given through the loss of our fellow veteran. In this simple ceremony, we seek to express our appreciation. The arms of a grateful nation are wrapped around this family to comfort them in their loss."

"At this time we offer (her/him/them) the opportunity to make any remarks if (he/she/they) desire."

Allow a pause for remarks by the recipient.

Commander (to the recipients): "We thank you for your attendance to accept these mementos. This concludes our ceremony. You may leave now or

return to your seats as you wish. Sergeant-at-arms, escort our honored recipients."

Commander: "Please stand."

The commander makes three raps with the gavel. After the recipients leave or return to their seats, the commander and chaplain return to their positions. The commander makes one rap with the gavel.

Commander: "Please be seated. We shall now continue with our regular business."

The commander may also conclude the program with a chaplain's benediction and "To the Colors."

PATRIOTIC HOLIDAYS

Memorial Day

Memorial Day originated at the close of the Civil War, and therefore, American Legion posts should give due recognition to the veterans of earlier wars.

After the audience is seated, the post enters, either in uniform or wearing ceremonial badges, and files into reserved space or seats. The commander stands before the post or upon the platform where the guests, speakers and chaplain are seated.

Commander: "Comrades, this day is sacred with the almost visible presence of those who have gone before us. We honor the memory of those who gave their lives in the service of our country, and of those others who have dropped their burdens by the wayside of life, and are gone to their eternal rest. May the ceremonies of today deepen our reverence for our departed friends and comrades. Let us renew our pledge of loyalty to our country and its flag. Let us resolve by word and deed to emphasize the privilege and duty of patriotism."

In place of the following prayer, the chaplain may deliver one of the same length and general tenor.

Chaplain: "Let us pray. Almighty God, Giver of all victories, we thank Thee for the opportunities which abide in our land, for Thy guidance in the hour of peril and Thy tender love in times of need. Help us to remember with reverence the valor and devotion of our departed comrades; not only those whose bodies consecrate our country's soil, but also those who sleep beyond the seas, and others whose resting places will not be known until that last day when the deep will have given up its dead. O God, teach us to honor them by ever cherishing the ideals for which they fought. Keep us steadfast in the cause of human rights and liberties, of law and order, and true Americanism. Give us the power to see and the will to do right. Grant that The American Legion may preserve the high ideals for which our comrades died. May Thy merciful blessing rest upon those they left behind. Keep us forever firm in righteousness, humble of heart, and unselfish in purpose. Amen."

Music or readings are appropriate at this point, such as Kipling's "Recessional," Alan Seeger's "Memorial Day Ode," or John McCrae's "In Flanders Fields."

The commander introduces the speaker or speakers of the day.

Tribute to veterans of all wars

Speeches should be strictly in the nature of a tribute to, or eulogy of, the dead in all our wars, and speakers should be advised accordingly. In the absence of a speaker, or if desired for any other reason, the following address may be given.

Commander: "Again our nation has assembled to honor its heroic dead. A thousand battles of land, sea and air echo the glory of their valiant deeds. Under the quiet sod, or beneath the murmuring waves, their bodies sleep in peace. But in the destinies of veterans, their souls go marching on. Because of them, our lives are free. Because of them, our nation lives.

"When we recall the things they did, the hero hosts seem mighty in our midst. When peril threatened and their country called, with what divine self-sacrifice they left their paths of peace to spring to arms, to make their breasts a barricade against the nation's foes. No sorrow for the loved ones left behind could dim the purpose in their souls. No weariness of march and watch could keep them from their hearts' desire. No horror of the field or sea or air could beat their courage down.

"They fought for us; for us they fell. Now with one accord, in deepest reverence, we do them honor. Let us not remember them in anguish; they would not wish our pity. For their sakes also let us not forget the loved ones left behind. Our tears or words of sympathy cannot bring back the comfort of those loving hands or the music of those voices stilled. Only the solemn pride of having given more than all the rest is theirs who live to weep. But all the world, because of what they gave, is debtor to them.

"Comrades, on this Memorial Day let us pledge ourselves anew to patriotic service. Let us make ourselves the friend and brother, son and father, of those who will not see their own again in mortal flesh. Let us grasp with fearless hands the flag so nobly borne before, and, like those others, plant it always on the battlements of righteousness.

"All who stand with us today, will you not consecrate yourselves with us to emulate their sacred service that those who rest in heroes' graves may not have died in vain?

"Let us stand with bowed heads in solemn memory of our heroic dead."

Allow for 30 seconds of silence. The audience may then sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Commander: "The chaplain will now pronounce the benediction, after which the audience will please remain until the post has marched out of the hall."

The chaplain says the benediction, and the post files out of the hall.

Cemetery ceremony

If there are no exercises elsewhere, those at the cemetery may be lengthened to include the Memorial Day service. The order of march is as follows: 1) colors, 2) music), 3) firing squad, 4) American Legion and 5) others.

Upon arrival at the cemetery, the procession is drawn up in hollow square or another suitable formation.

Commander: "Parade rest."

The color guard executes parade rest, inclining their heads.

Commander: "Comrades, attend the memorial prayer."

Chaplain: "Eternal God, we thank Thee for this hallowed soil. Make us worthy; we pray Thee to guard our heritage of pride through all the years to come. In memory of these, our dead, may we pledge to our beloved land the same service and the same

devotion. And, 0 Lord, secure to us evermore the peace for which our comrades died. Amen."

The following floral ceremony may be omitted.

Commander: "Sergeant-at-arms (or other comrade designated), you will deposit upon the monument (or graves) of our comrades a token of our enduring memory."

The sergeant-at-arms lays flowers.

Commander: "The flowers may wither, but the spirit of which they are the symbol will endure until the end of time."

* * *

Chaplain: "For God and country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America: to maintain aw and order; to foster and perpetuate a hone hundred percent AMericanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the Great Wars; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

The commander will introduce the speaker of the day. The post may invite children in patriotic dress to sing "America," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," or other patriotic music at this point.

Chaplain: "Let us stand in silence in memory and in honor of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War and those after them who have fought that liberty might endure."

Sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." The post files out and is dismissed.

Veterans Day

The post files in and is seated in reserved space or seats. The commander, chaplain and other officers or members with speaking parts take their places on the platform. The active parts are given by four officers or other members designated by the commander.

Commander: "The chaplain will offer prayer."

The following prayer is optional. In its place the chaplain may deliver a personal one of the same length and tenor. If any member shall object to prayer on conscientious grounds, observe 30 seconds of silence in memory of the dead, provided the same is so ordered by a majority of members present.

Chaplain: "O God of Hosts, we bow our heads in thankfulness for the victories Thou hast granted us — to us and to those peoples who have united with us to stamp out the evils of aggression, intolerance and greed.

"We beseech Thee to bring the blessings of understanding to the families and friends, in this and other lands, of those who have given their lives that men may be free. Grant, O God, that those closest to the fallen may mingle the pain of their losses with the ennobling light of sacrifice for civilization — sacrifice for a better world for this and other generations yet unborn.

"Grant us too, O God, the courage to so live with the family of nations around the world that the end of strife will be the beginning of enduring peace. Grant us patience in planning with our fellow men and women a world in which nations may resolve their differences by peaceful means.

"Touch Thou the souls of people in every land with the enduring light of wisdom so they may form a brotherhood which will strive to further the arts of peace under laws and ethics blessed by Thy love.

"Grant us now Thy continued blessing upon unity and strength that makes victories possible in war, that we may win greater victories of peace. Amen."

Music or singing would be appropriate at this time.

Commander: "On this day, Veterans Day, we are commemorating the service of veterans of all wars.

"We remember how men and women set aside their civilian pursuits to serve their nation's cause, defending the freedom of mankind and preserving our precious American heritage.

"We believe our strength on the field of battle, on the supply lines which nourished our armed might, lay in the justice of our cause against the forces of evil. We believe our determination made us better warriors because we fought with our minds and our hearts as well as our bodies.

"We recognize service to our country and her cause does not end with the termination of military service. We continue our endeavors in behalf of an honorable world peace with a feeling of profound gratitude to God, and to the men and women who gave their lives as their part of the cost of this noblest of causes.

"Out of blood and sweat we learned of purpose, sacrifice, tolerance, bravery and discipline. These are solid foundation stones upon which a great nation is built. In our continuing quest for an honorable world peace we must cultivate these virtues."

Auxiliary president or representative: "The waging of war involves more than just the combatants who fight to the death on the field of battle. The fighting forces begin at the fireside and in the hometowns. The repercussions of war's terrible brutality have chilled the heart and dimmed the hopes and dreams of many a loved one left behind on the home front. While the horrors of the battlefield may not have been our experience, we have lived with the terrifying loneliness created to answer an aggressor's challenge.

"In waging war, we have moved forward with a unity of purpose which made us strong, forgetting pettiness, egotism and pride. Our hearts beat in tune with those in other nations fighting for freedom and the dignity and opportunity of mankind. In our constant quest for an honorable world peace, there is need for unity of purpose if we truly are to move toward a brighter tomorrow."

First officer: "If there be glory in war, it is the almost incredible spirit which it engenders. Those who offered their lives sacrifice their all with magnificent abandon. Heroism becomes contagious. Yet, too, in warfare, greed and brutality are epidemic. Too often it is these later which persist in the peace that follows. Let us strive to see the same spirit of self-sacrifice is cultivated in peace as has been exhibited in war.

"It behooves us to rear new standards of success, to inspire youth in peace as youth was inspired in war. Public honor must be given where public honor is due — not to the manipulator of a market, the seeker after profit, power or position, but rather, let us honor the heroes of science who alleviate human suffering and carry to greater heights the standards of civilization.

"Let us honor those who in public service seek not how much they may secure from the nation but how much they can give. Let us honor those who devote their lives to that education, which will lead our children on to live and laugh and learn and love, as we have only dreamed of doing. Let us honor those veterans who carry into ordinary affairs of life a noble idealism and sincere capacity for self-devotion. Let us translate the devotion of war into a devotion of peace. Let us will to live as well as die for our country."

Woman veteran: "The hurts of war fall alike upon those who wear the same uniform, no matter how they may differ in race, creed or culture. Those who fight together suffer together to achieve a common aim.

"In the similarity of battle dress, there is a common denominator: the common purpose, the sharing of danger and suffering, which brings in time of war a tolerance which adds strength to the cause.

"As we put aside the brown and blue and green fabrics that made us one people on the battlefields, we can hold in our minds that tolerance we have achieved. In tolerance there is progress — progress toward a better and a happier world."

Second officer: "Courage is one of the virtues born of war—the courage of individuals in the face of danger and the courage of nations to protect the weak and punish the aggressor. There is bravery to be shown in peace as well. May we recapture the courage which turned the wilderness into cities that bound men together under government.

"We can turn slums into comfortable homes, turn uncertainty into certainty. We can reach new heights of civilization and opportunity for the men and women of this nation if we have the courage to expect and work for a better way of life.

"There can be romance in this challenge also. The bravery that fights for political, social, economic and spiritual gains may be more difficult to practice — may be unsung when achieved — but it is all the more worth striving for."

Third officer: "War has taught us the lesson of obedience to command. 'The game is more than the player ... And the ship is more than the crew.'

"There is a greater discipline we must now pursue if we are to preserve this virtue of obedience in our quest for an honorable world peace. That is obedience to the laws we, ourselves, make — the voluntary discipline of citizenship.

"Under our system of government we may change the laws by majority rule. We may persuade our neighbors to new theories or new courses. We may advocate in free elections the choice of veterans or plans. As good citizens we follow the choice of the majority, whether that choice be the individual's or not.

"This is the virtue of discipline which must be ours in peace. This is the lesson we must learn at home, in school, on the playing fields, in organizations, in the community and the nation. It is the lesson of voluntary obedience to the decisions of the majority.

"We must not be unmindful either of the conclusions of other peoples with whom we have joined in the quest for an honorable world peace. This is the higher order of disciplines."

Commander: "In time of peace we can use the ennobling virtues of war and put behind us its ugliness and suffering. In peace we shall go forward together to scale new heights of achievement in unity of purpose, in sacrifice for the common good, in tolerance for those of different faiths and creeds, in bravery to fight for social and economic gains, and in the discipline of good citizenship. We shall move forward in the sight of God as a strong nation in a peaceful world."

Other speakers may be introduced by the commander. Sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Post members file out.

FLAG CEREMONIES

Retirement of old colors

This ceremony is suggested for occasions when an American Legion post may wish to retire, not dispose of, colors that have become unserviceable.

Commander: "It has been recommended our worn set of old colors be fittingly retired. As they have served our post for many years and on a great variety of occasions, we shall retire them with the respect they deserve.

"Sergeant-at-arms, you will have the color guard advance and present the colors for final inspection."

The colors are brought to the commander's rostrum in proper form.

Sergeant-at-arms: "We have the honor to present for inspection and retirement the colors which have served our post for (number) years."

The sergeant-at-arms steps to one side.

Commander: "The members of the inspection team will examine the colors."

The two inspectors can be post officers.

First inspector: "The colors have become faded and worn as a result of use in post functions. I recommend they be retired."

Second inspector: "These colors have become unserviceable in a worthy cause and they should be honorably retired from further service."

* * *

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
GREENBELT DIVISION

Civil Action No. 8:14-cv-550-DKC

AMERICAN HUMANIST ASSOCIATION, ET AL.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION,

Defendant,

THE AMERICAN LEGION, et al.,

Defendant-Intervenors.

Filed June 10, 2015

DEFENDANT-INTERVENORS' CROSS-MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

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EXHIBIT 1

Figure 1: World War I Memorial –
west face, south side

Figure 2: World War I Memorial – east face

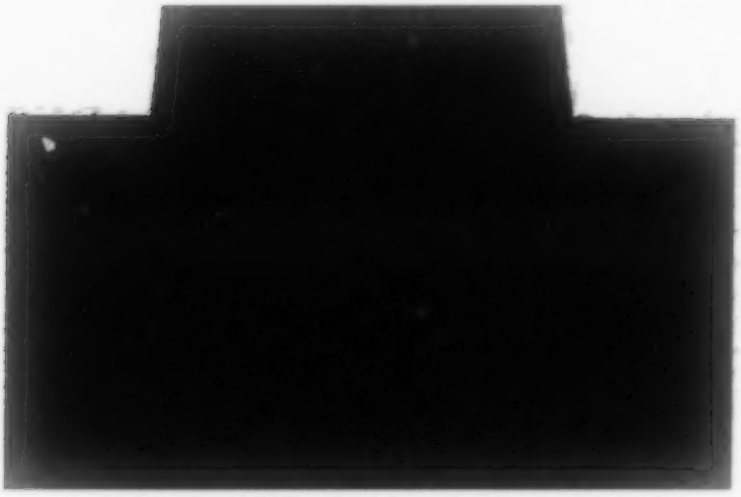


Figure 3: World War I Memorial –
American Legion seal on east face

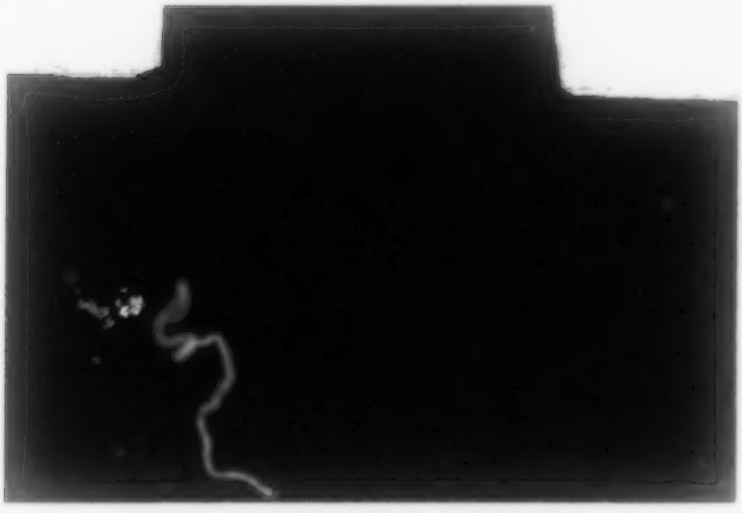


Figure 4: World War I Memorial –
American Legion seal, west face

Figure 5: World War I Memorial –
commemorative plaque on west face

Figure 6: World War I Memorial –
west face, partial north side

Figure 7: World War I Memorial – west face

Figure 8: World War II Memorial

Figure 9: World War II Memorial –
American Legion seal, commemorative plaque

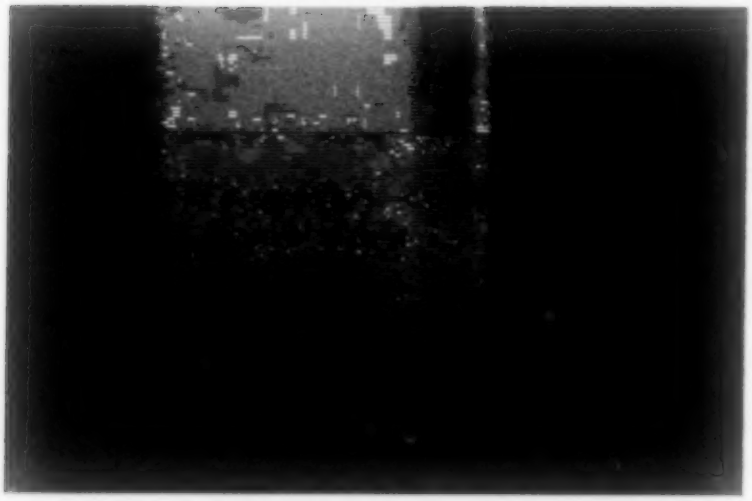


Figure 10: World War II Memorial - inscription

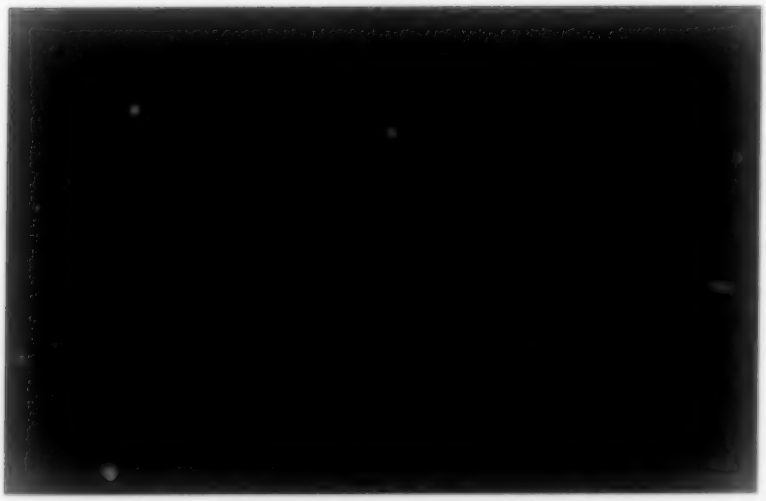


Figure 11: Pearl Harbor Memorial – plaque

Figure 12: Pearl Harbor Memorial

Figure 13: Korea – Vietnam Veterans Memorial

Figure 14: Korea – Vietnam Veterans Memorial

Figure 15: 9-11 Memorial Gardens – view to the west (World War I Memorial across the street)

Figure 16: 9-11 Memorial Garden – view to the north

Figure 17: 9-11 Memorial Garden – view to the east

Figure 18: 9-11 Memorial Gardens

Figure 19: 9-11 Memorial

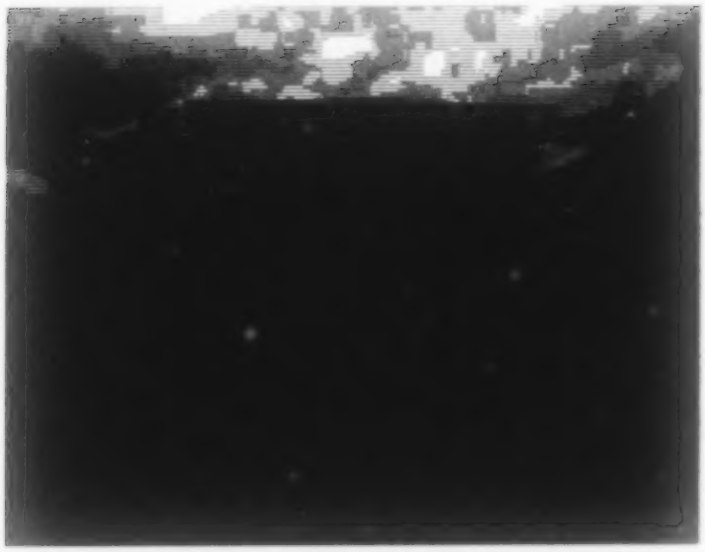


Figure 20: Battle of Bladensburg Memorial – south face

Figure 21: Battle of Bladensburg Memorial – north face

Figure 22: Veterans Memorial Park Flag Display

Figure 23: Veterans Memorial Park Flag Display

Figure 24: George Washington House /
Indian Queen Tavern – front / east view

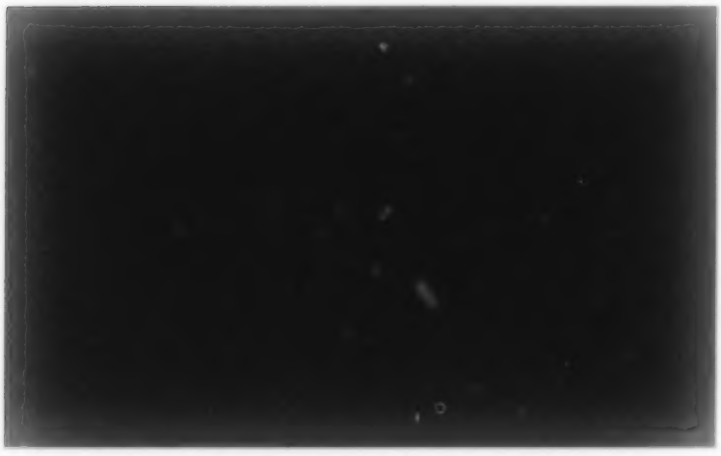


Figure 25: George Washington House /
Indian Queen Tavern – front / south view

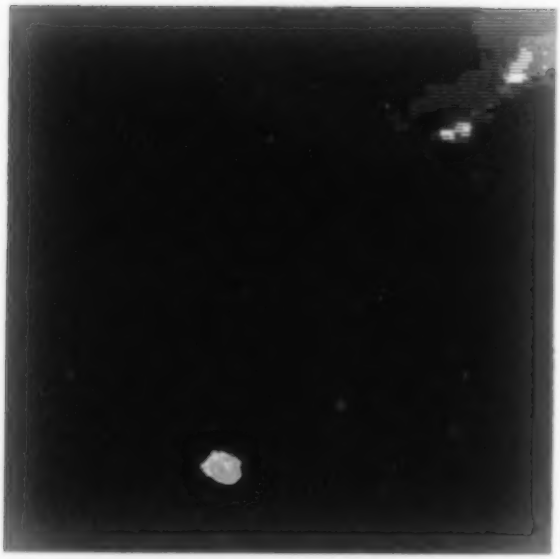


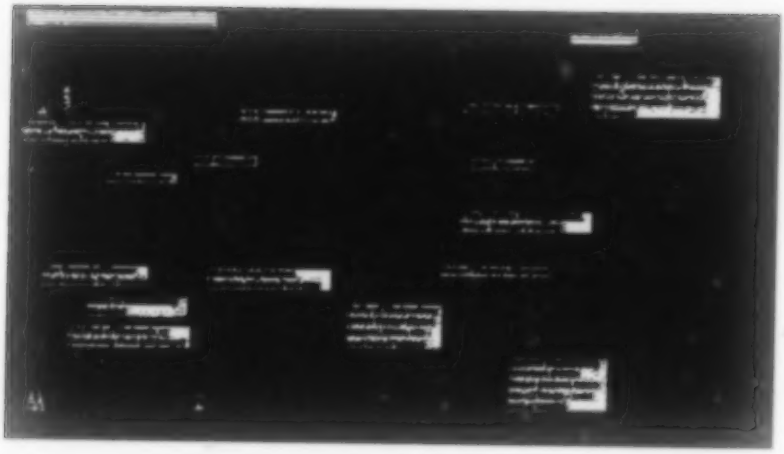
Figure 26: Historic Marker –
George Washington House

Figure 27: Historic Marker –
George Washington House

Figure 28: **Bladensburg Balloon Gardens**
Historic Park sign

Figure 29: **Star-Spangled Banner**
National Historic Trail marker

EXHIBIT 2 [CORRECTED]



George Washington House / Indian Queen Tavern

Historic marker

Star Spangled Banner
Nat'l Historic Trail marker

Battle of Bladensburg

Memorial

Old Port of Bladensburg

Community Park (off image)

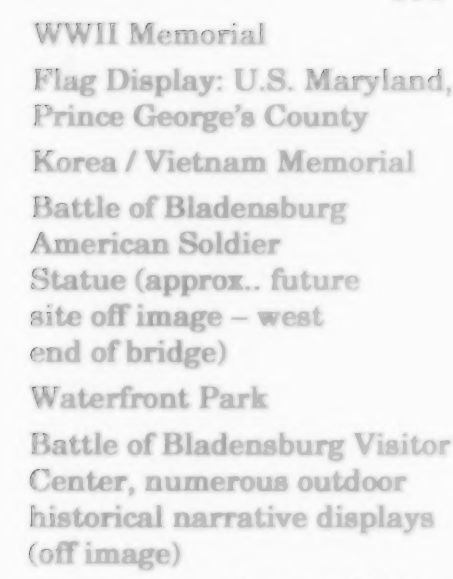
9-11 Memorial Garden

WWI Memorial

Bladensburg Balloon
Gardens Historic Park sign

Battle of Bladensburg
British Soldier Statue
(approx.. future site – east end of bridge)

Pearl Harbor Memorial



Google Maps image of Veterans Memorial Park and surrounding area (labels added)

EXHIBIT 3

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY:
PEACE CROSS,
HABS NO. MD-1415 DATED 2013

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
PEACE CROSS

HABS No. MD-1415

Location:	4500 Annapolis Road (intersection of Rt. 450 and Alternate Rt. 1) Bladensburg, Prince George's County, Maryland Coordinates for the Peace Cross are 38.939400 N, -76.940897 W, and they were obtained through Google Earth in December 2013 with, it is assumed, NAD 1983. There is no restriction on the release of the locational data to the public.
Present Owner:	Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC)
Present Use:	World War I Memorial
Significance:	The Peace Cross is a forty-foot tall exposed aggregate concrete cross constructed as a memorial to the Prince George's County, Maryland residents who lost their lives in World War I. Peace

Cross also served as the starting point of the new National Defense Highway between Bladensburg and Annapolis. Construction was initiated in 1919 by the Prince George's County Memorial Committee on land near the historic port of Bladensburg. In 1922 the Snyder-Farm No. 3 Post of the American Legion took over the project, raising the necessary funds and dedicating the memorial on July 12, 1925.

Peace Cross was designed and constructed by local concrete innovator John Joseph Earley. Starting in 1916, Earley developed a method of creating colorful pre-cast concrete panels employing a variety of exposed aggregates. This project is an early example of his work in this visually striking construction material. It sits on a grassy, crescent-shaped traffic island with a flagpole and some low scale plantings. Due to long-standing conflicts about control of the traffic island, the Circuit Court ruled in 1956 that the State of Maryland was the owner. In 1960, the State transferred ownership to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. M-NCPPC still administers and

maintains the Peace Cross and its site. Today the memorial includes a small exposed aggregate concrete World War II "Honor Roll," other small veterans' memorials for later conflicts, and additional plantings on a small plot across the road to the east.

Historian: Lisa P. Davidson, Ph.D., HABS Staff Historian

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Groundbreaking - September 28, 1919
Dedication - July 12, 1925

2. Original owner: Prince George's County Memorial Committee (1919-1922)

3. Subsequent owners: Snyder-Farmer Post No. 3, American Legion (1922-1956)
State of Maryland (1956-60)
Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
(1960-present)

4. Builder/Designer: John Joseph Earley

5. Contractor: Edgar H. Mosher, concrete foundation Earley Studios, rest of structure

6. Original plans and construction: Architectural drawings for the Peace Cross have not been located, but it appears to retain its original form and details.

7. Alterations and additions: The plantings and other low scale features of the Peace Cross's traffic island site have been changed and replaced over the years. The site also includes a flagpole located just west of the Cross and across Annapolis Road to the east an exposed aggregate concrete "Honor Roll" scroll memorializing World War II, as well as plantings

and more conventional granite markers for later conflicts.

B. Historical Context:

The Peace Cross is a forty-foot tall exposed aggregate concrete cross constructed as a memorial to the Prince George's County, Maryland residents who lost their lives in World War I. Like many communities throughout the United States, Prince George's County sought to commemorate the loss of its citizens in the Great War. It also served as the starting point of the new National Defense Highway between Bladensburg and Annapolis. Construction was initiated in 1919 by the Prince George's County Memorial Committee on land near the historic port of Bladensburg. The Cross was placed at the west end of the new highway (now Annapolis Road/Route 450). Ultimately its dedication plaque would be placed on the west side of the monumental cross, further emphasizing its function as a gateway to the modern road.

Peace Cross was designed and constructed by local concrete innovator John Joseph Earley. Starting in 1916 Earley developed a method of creating colorful pre-cast concrete panels employing a variety of exposed aggregates. This project is an early example of his work in this visually striking construction material. Other prominent Earley projects include Meridian Hill Park in Washington, DC (1914-36), the replica of the Athenian Parthenon in Centennial Park, Nashville, Tennessee (1925), Baha'i Temple in

Wilmette, Illinois (1932), and the Marche House in nearby Hyattsville (1932).[1]

Groundbreaking for the memorial cross and the National Defense Highway was conducted in a joint ceremony on September 28, 1919.[2] The name "Peace Cross" would come later and the early newspaper accounts refer to the memorial in various way - "sacrifice cross," "Calvary cross." John J. Riggles, president of the county good roads league and head of the Memorial Committee presided over the ceremony. The keynote speaker was Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy during the war. Mrs. William Farmer, mother of George Farmer - the first county resident killed in France, did the ceremonial first shovel for the cross. The highway groundbreaking honor went to Mrs. Martin Redman, mother of William Redman, who died while serving with the naval reserve flying corps. Mrs. Redman later served as treasurer of the Memorial Committee.

Contractor Edgar Mosher of Washington, DC prepared the foundations for the memorial cross, completing $190.75 worth of work by late November 1920. Mosher was paid a total of $675.80, but the effort was faltering. The Memorial Committee did not have the funds to continue and construction was halted. Then in February 1922 the Snyder-Farm Post No. 3 of the American Legion took over the project, with the stipulation that if the post ceased to

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[1] Breiseth et. al., 8:2.

[2] "Begin Work on Memorial: Ground Broken for Prince George's Monument and Highway," *Washington Post*, 29 September 1919.

exist ownership of the memorial and its property would revert to the Town of Bladensburg.[3] Based in Hyattsville, members of Post No. 3 were Great War veterans of the Maryland Fourth Regiment. Like the Memorial Committee, the Snyder-Farm Post solicited donation pledges and conducted community fundraisers such as a ball at the armory in Hyattsville and an excursion to Chesapeake Beach.[4] A newspaper article from February 1924 noted that the Legion Post had about $900 on hand but needed an additional $1,000 to let the contracts, with a total goal of $5,000.[5] They eventually succeeded in raising the necessary funds and dedicating the memorial on July 12, 1925.[6] Representative Stephen W. Gambrill of the Fifth Maryland Congressional district gave a keynote address at the dedication. He declared: "You men of Prince George's County fought for the sacred right of all to live in peace and security and by the token of this cross, symbolic of Calvary, let us keep fresh the memory of our boys who died for a righteous cause."[7] From the first years following its dedi-

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[3] partial typescript "History of Peace Cross," Historic Preservation section files. The original and complete document had not been located at the time of this report.

[4] See "Hyattsville to Help Get Fund for Vet Cross," *Washington Times*, 5 October 1922, 7; "Funds Sought for Cross," *Washington Herald*, 28 November 1922, 3; "Outing for Benefit of Memorial Cross," *Washington Post*, 29 July 1924, 7.

[5] "Suburban: Hyattsville," *Washington Post*, 18 February 1924, 3.

[6] partial typescript "History of Peace Cross," Historic Preservation section files.

[7] "Legion Dedicates Bladensburg War Memorial Cross," *Washington Post*, 13 July 1925, 14.

cation, the Peace Cross has served as a site for American Legion Memorial Day ceremonies and other veterans' events.[8]

The cross form was popular for war memorials as well as grave monuments in this period. While clearly imbued with Christian significance, the cross was also used as a broader cultural symbol of sacrifice. World War I-era English military cemeteries each had, as a standard feature, a "Cross of Honor." This example of a monumental stone cross had attenuated arms and a bronze Crusaders sword attached at the center. Overseas American military cemeteries for World War I departed from the typical slab headstone used in national cemeteries for standard Latin cross or Star of David form headstones.[9] At the Peace Cross, the American Legion symbol is prominent as are the bronze letters presenting military virtues - valor, courage, endurance, and devotion. Also at street level, the Peace Cross includes a bronze plaque listing the names of 49 local men who died while in military service overseas. The desire to democratize war memorials, and individually recognize the fallen, was an increasing trend in the early twentieth century.

Due to long-standing conflicts about ownership of the traffic island, the Circuit Court ruled in 1956

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[8] "Bruce Lauds Heroes at Bladensburg Rites," *Washington Post*, 31 May 1928, 5.

[9] For a discussion of this debate, see the author's Historic American Landscapes Survey documentation of Flanders Field American Cemetery and Memorial, Waregem, West Flanders, Belgium, HALS No. BE-1, Prints and Photographs Collection, Library of Congress.

that the State of Maryland was the owner.[10] In 1960, the State transferred ownership to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. In 1965 the Bladensburg Rotary Club provided floodlights for the Cross. M-NCPPC administers and maintains the Peace Cross and its site. Today the memorial includes a small World War II "Honor Roll," and additional plantings on a small plot to the east. In 2012, the American Humanist Association notified M-NCPPC that they intended to sue unless the Peace Cross was removed, citing the separation of church and state. M-NCPPC lawyers offered a rebuttal and currently this issue appears to be dormant.[11]

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Peace Cross combines a traditional memorial form of a Celtic cross with an Art Deco surface provided by the use of polychrome exposed aggregate concrete.
2. Condition of fabric: Fair. There is some cracking and spalling of the concrete that needs to be address to prevent further deterioration.

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[10] "Suit Asks Division of Bladensburg's Peace Cross Plot," *Washington Post*, 14 August 1937, 3.

[11] See Miranda S. Spivack, "Memorial Peace Cross: Veterans memorial or religious symbol," *Washington Post*, 13 September 2012, accessed online.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Peace Cross is approximately forty-feet high, with the cross arms extending five feet to either side.
2. Foundations: Peace Cross stands on 15 foot square base approximately six feet high. The base matches the Cross above with a primarily tan aggregate surface outlined in a thin band of pink granite aggregate. Concrete foundations continue below grade.
3. Form: The thick cross form includes semicircular brackets at the top and bottom of each arm, creating a Celtic cross appearance. The form of the memorial is monumental, clear, and bold. Additional research is needed to determine the construction techniques used here, which involved pre-cast concrete panels.
4. Ornamentation: The construction method of exposed aggregate concrete provides the primary ornamentation for the memorial. The primary color base and cross is a buff tan with flint aggregate. The cross is decorated with a thin line of pink granite aggregate outlining the edges of the two main elevations (west and east). The side elevations (north and south) have a thick bank of pink granite aggregate that continues across the semicircular brackets. The center of the cross has an inlaid seal of the American Legion executed in green, blue, and red aggregate on both the west and east elevations. The seal includes the letters "U.S." superim-

posed on a five-pointed star inscribed in a circular laurel wreath. An early black and white photograph shows that originally the circle was more prominent, with a light colored field behind the star (Figure 1). Weathering and perhaps later restoration work has made the contrast between the star, circular wreath and background more muted.

Bronze serif letters are attached to the bottom of the cross on all four sides. The letters spell VALOR (west), ENDURANCE (south), COURAGE (east), and DEVOTION (north). A bronze plaque set into a shallow recess on the west side of the base (below "VALOR") holds the inscription:

"1917 THIS MEMORIAL CROSS 1918"
"DEDICATED TO THE HEROES"
"OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN"
"THE GREAT WAR FOR THE LIBERTY OF THE WORLD"

The names of the 49 local soldiers who died during the conflict are listed in seven vertical columns. The plaque concludes with a quote from President Woodrow Wilson across the bottom, "The right is more precious than peace. We shall fight for the things we have always carried nearest our hearts. To such a task we dedicate our lives." The plaque is affixed to the cross at the corners with bolts decorated by five-point stars.

C. Site:

1. Setting: The Peace Cross sits on a grassy crescent-shaped traffic island formed by the crossing of Annapolis Road (Route 450), Bladens-

burg Road, and Alternate Route 1. The site is flat and modest in size.

2. Plantings: Various low scale plantings have been located around the base of the Peace Cross. When the HABS photographs were taken in March 2013, mature rose bushes formed a solid hedge encircling the base. These plantings have since been replaced with small perennials.

3. Associated memorials: A World War II "Honor Roll" faces the Peace Cross on the east. Constructed from concrete, the Honor Roll takes the form of an unfurled scroll resting on a base. The scroll portion features a fine tan-colored exposed aggregate. A gold star in a circular blue field appears near the top, executed in colored aggregate. Just below large serif letters done in blue aggregate read "HONOR ROLL." A circular bronze American Legion seal and modest rectangular bronze plaque sit at the middle within a large square of slightly lighter fine aggregate. The plaque reads "IN MEMORY OF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE THAT FREEDOM MIGHT LIVE." Below this area "Prince George's County World War II" appears in small sans serif letters executed in blue aggregate. A ribbon motif with a five-point star done in blue and gold aggregate is located in the lower right hand corner. While the use of colored aggregate compliments Earley's work on the Peace Cross, the craftsmanship is much cruder on this smaller monu-

ment. A small black granite Korean/Vietnam War Memorial was added in 1983, also across the road from the Peace Cross.

PART III. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Peace Cross" file, Historic Preservation Section, Prince George's County, M-NCPPC, Upper Marlboro, MD.

Baltz, Shirley et. al., "Peace Cross," (PG: 69-005-16) Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Historic Sites Inventory Form (1985).

Breiseth, Elizabeth and Paul Weishar, "Peace Cross," (PG: 69-005-16) Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form, (2007).

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of Peace Cross was undertaken in 2013 by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Heritage Documentation Programs division of the National Park Service (Richard O'Connor, Chief). The historical report was written by HABS Historian Lisa P. Davidson. The large-format photography was done by HABS Contract Photographer Renee Bieretz.

Figure 1: Veterans' Ceremony at Peace Cross, c. 1920s
Source: "Peace Cross" file, Historic Preservation Section, Prince George's County, M-NCPPC.

5/27/2015 Peace Cross, 4500 Annapolis Road (intersection of Rt 450 and Rt 1), Bladensburg, Prince George's County, MD

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Historic American Buildings Survey, Engineering Record, Landscapes Survey

Peace Cross, 4500 Annapolis Road (intersection of Rt 450 and Rt 1), Bladensburg, Prince George's County, MD

Title: Peace Cross, 4500 Annapolis Road (intersection of Rt 450 and Rt 1), Bladensburg, Prince George's County, MD

Click here for more information.

Creator(s): Historic American Buildings Survey, creator

Related Names:

Maryland-National Capitol Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPCP, Owner

Earley John Joseph Designer/Builder

Date Created/Published: Documentation compiled after 1933

Medium: Photo(s): 7 Color Transparencies: 5 Data Page(s): 8 Photo Caption Page(s): 2

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Call Number: HABS MD-1415

Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print

Notes:

- STORED ON SITE. mchr
- Significance: The Peace Cross is a forty-foot tall exposed aggregate concrete cross constructed as a memorial to the Prince George's County, Maryland residents who lost their lives in World War I. Peace Cross also served as the starting point of the new National Defense Highway between Bladensburg and Annapolis. Construction was initiated in 1919 by the Prince George's County Memorial Committee on land near the historic port of Bladensburg. In 1922 the Snyder-Farm No. 3 Post of the American Legion took over the project, raising the necessary funds and dedicating the memorial on July 12, 1925. Peace Cross was designed and constructed by local concrete innovator John Joseph Earley. Starting in 1916, Earley developed a method of creating colorful pre-cast concrete panels employing a variety of exposed aggregates. This project is an early example of his work in this visually striking construction material. It sits on a grassy, crescent-shaped traffic island with a flagpole and some low scale plantings. Due to long-standing conflicts about control of the traffic island, the Circuit Court ruled in 1956 that the State of Maryland was the owner. In 1960, the

State transferred ownership to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. M-NCPPC still administers and maintains the Peace Cross and its site. Today the memorial includes a small exposed aggregate concrete World War II "Honor Roll," other small veterans' memorials for later conflicts, and additional plantings on a small plot across the road to the east.

- Survey number: HABS MD-1415
- Building/structure dates: after. 1918- before. 1926 Initial Construction

Subjects:

- war (World War II
- memorials

Place:

- Maryland -- Prince George's County -- Bladensburg

Latitude/Longitude: 38.9394, -76.940897

Collections:

- Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey

Part of: Historic American Buildings Survey (Library of Congress)

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EXHIBIT 4

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
GREENBELT DIVISION

Civil Action No. 8:14-cv-550-DKC

AMERICAN HUMANIST ASSOCIATION, ET AL.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION,

Defendant,

THE AMERICAN LEGION, et al.,

Defendant-Intervenors.

Filed June 10, 2015

EXPERT WITNESS REPORT OF PROFESSOR JAY M. WINTER

Assignment

1. I have been retained by counsel for the American Legion, the American Legion Department of Maryland, and the American Legion Colmar Manor Post 131 ("Defendant-Intervenors"). Specifically, I have been asked to provide my opinion concerning the symbolism and meaning of the Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial.

Summary of Opinion

2. At the end of World War I, after the bloodiest war in history to date, men and women throughout the world searched for ways to register both their shock at the carnage of the war they termed the Great War and their sense of indebtedness to those who had lain down their lives in the conflict. For everyone, the key questions were these: how to find an appropriate symbol for the void the war had created in families and communities all over the world, and how to honor in public the sacrifice of the men who did not come home. The answer that many found all over the world was an adapted, modulated, secularized cross. This solution was adopted by the American Legion in Bladensburg, Maryland, where what they termed a "Peace Cross" was inaugurated in 1925. The same solution was used to honor exemplary bravery in the Navy Cross, the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Distinguished Flying Cross in the United States, alongside the Victoria Cross in Britain, the Iron Cross in Germany, and the Croix de Guerre in France. The agenda of these American memorialists was not to promote the Christian religion; rather, they wanted to honor American soldiers who fell during the war and symbolically to bring them back home from an overseas war which left 30,000 Americans in war cemeteries abroad. The monument in Bladensburg was never intended to be a church gathering of the faithful, but rather a homecoming site, for those of any and all religions, and for those with none at all.

3. The Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial is a composite site of memory, with symbols and words speaking in different ways to different

groups of people. It is not a site of memory which excludes those outside the Christian faith. Those who chose the composite design had a particular point to make. They wanted to remind people in one specific place that 49 young men who had lived nearby and had gone to war, were dead. They had lost their lives in a war fought on foreign soil, inaccessible to their families and friends. To give but one example, the name of Frank Holmes is on the plaque of the Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial. Holmes was a private in the Army who died in combat in the river Somme sector in 1918. His grave is in the Somme American Cemetery, at Bony, north of the French town of Saint-Quentin, alongside 1843 other soldiers, and the remains of 333 missing in action.[1] Remembering Frank Holmes and his comrades, as well as the cause for which they fought, mattered to substantial numbers of men and women both then and thereafter. Creating and then visiting a commemorative site on Memorial Day brought them closer to the fields of crosses on the other side of the ocean.

4. Mourning the many thousands who had died in war at a great distance was a new reality for Americans in both the First and Second World Wars. In Bladensburg, that reality was represented by a cross, gesturing towards the tens of thousands of other crosses which marked the graves of American servicemen abroad. The cross as a grave or memorial marker has become distinctively associated with

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[1] http://www.abmc.gov/cemeteries-memorials/europe/somme-american-cemetery#.VJpM7f8AC8.

the sacrifice of American soldiers who died in World War I (and later World War II), in contrast to other wars the United States has fought at home and abroad.

Qualifications

5. I am Charles J. Stille Professor of History at Yale University. After receiving my B.A. from Columbia University in 1966 and my Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1970, I have taught history at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the University of Warwick, the University of Cambridge, Columbia University, and now at Yale. From 1979 to 2001, I was Reader in Modern History in the University of Cambridge and Fellow of Pembroke College. I received the degree of Doctor of Letters from the University of Cambridge in 2000, and have received the degree of Doctor of Letters Honoris Causa from the University of Graz, Austria, and from the University of Leuven, Belgium. In April 2015, I will receive the degree of Doctor of Letters Honoris Causa from the University of Paris VIII.

6. My research has focused on the study of war and society in the twentieth century, and in particular on the history of the First World War and its aftermath. My early publications considered the impact of the First World War on European political and intellectual history. When I moved to Jerusalem, I turned to more material facets of the problem of the impact of war on society, and began a demographic history of twentieth-century warfare. In the course of this research, I decided to merge quantitative and qualitative analysis and turned towards the cultural history of the war, and in particular, towards forms of commemoration. Those subjects have

dominated my publications over the last decade, though I have worked in other fields as well, in particular in comparative urban history and demographic history.

7. My qualifications as an expert witness are not restricted to the output of 45 years of scholarship in the field of twentieth-century warfare and its aftermath. I have also worked in public history. I am one of the founders, designers, and directors of the research center of the international museum of the history of the First World War in Péronne, on the river Somme in northern France. The Historial de la Grande Guerre was opened in 1992, and it is still thriving today.

8. In November 1996, the BBC and the Public Broadcasting Service in the United States broadcast an eight-hour documentary history of the First World War entitled "The Great War and the Shaping of the Twentieth Century." I was co-director, co-author and chief historian of the series. In 1997 my co-director Blaine Baggett and I won an Emmy award, a George Peabody award, and a Producers' Guild of America award, for the outstanding television documentary of the year. The series has been broadcast in 27 countries.

9. In a number of ways, working in public history has affected the way I write and teach history. I have come to recognize that what I have termed "historical remembrance" happens both as a scholarly and as a public enterprise. Secondly, working in the public domain has made me see and feel the power of affect in transmitting narratives about the past. Thirdly, I have come to appreciate the significance of material objects and sites in constructing 34

authoritative stories about the past. Seeing sites and working in them enabled me to draw out aspects of the past not always visible from written or oral documentation. Fourthly, such work has led me to the conclusion that cultural history—understood as the study of the way contemporaries made sense of the world in which they lived—is intrinsically comparative. To understand a culture you need to a degree to stand outside it. As an American who has worked abroad for considerable periods of time, I bring to the study of commemorative sites and practices in this country the fruits of decades of observation of and writing on universal themes—grief, bereavement, remembrance—in the context of war both here and in other countries. It is my view that patterns of commemoration in the United States are best understood against the backdrop of similar projects and activities in other parts of the world.

10. Much of my published work concerns war memorials and commemorative practices. In particular, my book *Sites of memory, sites of mourning* (Cambridge, 1995), has been influential in guiding historical research on this topic for the last 20 years. In 2014, Cambridge University Press launched the three-volume *Cambridge History of the First World War*, the authoritative summary of the state of historical knowledge on the subject. I was the project's editor-in-chief, and edited all three volumes, as well as authoring introductions to the project and to all three volumes, and several chapters on cultural history.

ANALYSIS

A. The Site of the Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial

11. The Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial is one product of a post-war commemorative movement which spanned the globe.[2] In the Anglo-Saxon world, useful war memorials were preferred frequently to those of purely symbolic value. That is why so many memorial highways, alongside stadiums, parks, auditoriums, bridges, etc., were created after the two world wars. One such memorial highway project was the work of the "Good Roads League" of Prince George's County, Maryland. It linked Annapolis and Bladensburg as the unofficial "National Defense Highway." In 1919, John R. Riggles, of Lanham, Maryland, President of the "Good Roads League," joined Mrs. J.H. Norman of Hyattsville in a fund-raising effort to create a memorial at the end of that road, near the site of the Battle of Bladensburg at the close of the War of 1812. Sufficient funds were raised to start the project, which was formally dedicated in the presence of the Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, on September 28, 1919. Mrs. William Farmer, the mother of the first soldier from Prince George's County to die in the war, broke the ground, and Mrs. Martin Redman, mother of the first sailor from the county to die in the war, dedicated the Defense Highway.[3] From

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[2] Bruce Scates and Rebecca Wheatley, "War memorials," *The Cambridge History of the First World War*, Press, 2014), pp. 528-58.

[3] Richard A. Wilson, "The Bladensburg War Memorials," *Prince George's Magazine* (Fall 1983), p. 9.

1922 the local branch of the American Legion saw the project through to its completion in 1925. It was the work of local master craftsman and architect John Joseph Earley, founder of the Earley Process for creating concrete mosaic colors and patterns. The monument was dedicated by the American Legion on 12 July 1925. **(See Figures 1, 2, and 3 below.)**

Figure 1. Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial facing highway.

Figure 2. Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial at angle.

Figure 3. Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial at angle.

12. This monument is a syncretic site of memory, meaning that it has a mix of elements and meanings engraved on all its facets. The arched concrete brackets at the joins of the horizontal and vertical pillars suggest a Celtic cross, an ancient form marking a gravesite. The crest and star of the American Legion rest prominently at the center of the monument, where the crossbeams meet. The words Devotion, Valor, Endurance, and Courage are inscribed on each side of the base. None of these elements is religious in nature.

13. Facing the highway and on the base of the monument, there is a metal plaque, framed by the American Legion star in each corner and the dates 1917 and 1918. (See Figure 4 below.) The inscription

on it has three elements. First comes the dedication: "This Memorial Cross is dedicated to the heroes of Prince George's County, Maryland, who lost their lives in the Great War for the liberty of the world." In the center of the plaque are seven columns of seven names each listing the names of 49 men from the county who had died in the Great War. On the bottom of the plaque, there is a citation taken from two separate paragraphs at the end of President Wilson's speech to Congress on 2 April 1917, asking for a Declaration of War. The words on the plaque read: "The right is more precious than peace. We shall fight for the things we have always carried nearest our hearts. To such a task we dedicate our lives. Woodrow Wilson." Again, none of these features invokes any religious faith.

Figure 4. Plaque at base of Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial.

14. The ceremony was "held under the auspices of the Snyder-Farmer post, American Legion, of Bladensburg, which is composed of the survivors of the Fourth Maryland Regiment." Mrs. Bradley

Snyder unveiled the monument.[4] The name of her son Maurice B. Snyder is on the plaque. He is one of two local residents who died in the war after whom the local American Legion post was named. U.S. Representative Stephen B. Gambrill of the Fifth District of Maryland delivered the oration. His theme was the outlawing of war, then a matter of public debate leading to the Kellogg-Briand pact, signed three years later, which outlawed war in international law. "Whereas we of the past generation have failed to prevent war, perhaps you young men of the American Legion or the mothers who gave their sons to the conflict may succeed." He added: "You men of Prince George's County fought for the sacred right of all to live in peace and security, and by the token of this Cross, symbolic of Calvary, let us keep fresh the memory of our boys who died for a righteous cause." Note the eclectic nature of his message, drawn from the contemporary movement to make war illegal in international law, from Christian rhetoric, and from an appeal to remember those who died in a just cause. Already at its dedication, what the monument 'meant' was a matter of multiple interpretations. The reference to Calvary was evidently a 'symbolic' reference to the suffering and sacrifice of American soldiers who died in the war, and not to Christ.

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[4] "Legion dedicates Bladensburg war memorial cross," *Washington Post*, 13 July 1925.

15. All war memorials are similarly subject to multiple readings which change over time.[5] Over the 90 years which have passed since the dedication of this memorial, others have joined it on adjacent land. There are memorials to Pearl Harbor and to the dead of the Second World War, Korea, Vietnam, and 9/11, as well as a new memorial commemorating the Battle of Bladensburg. There has been no governmental usage of the site, which has served a commemorative function and no other. When veterans assemble there, it is to honor the dead of America's wars, without any element of endorsement of a particular faith or belief.

B. The Problem: The Scattering of the Fallen

16. For the American people, bringing home the dead of foreign wars became a major problem, materially and symbolically, after 1918. The problem of dealing with the bodies of the dead had emerged at home during the Civil War,[6] and on a small scale after the Spanish-American war of 1898. The difficulties posed by this problem proliferated after 1918, primarily because of the industrial nature of the First World War. That war was dominated by artillery fire on a scale which both killed millions of soldiers and totally destroyed the remains of millions

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[5] Jay Winter, "War memorials: A social agency interpretation," in *Remembering War. The Great War between history and memory in the twentieth century* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2006), pp. 135-59.

[6] Drew Gilpin Faust, This Republic of suffering: Death and the American Civil War (New York: Vintage Books, 2009).

of them. Half of the ten million men who died in the First World War have no known graves.[7]

17. The American Expeditionary Forces suffered substantial losses in combat in France and Flanders in 1918, concentrated in a relatively short period of time from late May to July, during the last German offensive of the war, to the last 100 days of German retreat and acceptance of the Armistice in November 1918. Of 126,710 American servicemen who died, 38,815 died in the United States, most in the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. The most reliable total of war-related American casualties we have is 87,900.[8] Total American losses in combat over a period of five months of 1918 is about the same as total losses in the decade or so of combat in the Korean war and Vietnam war taken together.

18. The human toll arising from the industrialization of warfare had profound social and cultural consequences. The American Graves Registration Service, serving from August 1917 under the authority of the Quartermaster General of the Department of War, oversaw the gathering of bodies in American war cemeteries on the Western front.[9] Bereaved families were asked whether they wanted the body of their loved one repatriated, or permanently interred

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[7] Jay Winter, "How the Great War shaped the world," *The Atlantic*, summer 2014, pp. 140-3.

[8] Antoine Prost, "The dead," in Jay Winter (ed.), *The Cambridge History of the First World War, Volume 3, Civil Society* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014), pp. 590-1.

[9] http://www.army.mil/article/128693/The_beginnings_of_the_Quartermaster_Graves_Registration_Service.

in American military cemeteries overseas. Roughly 60 percent chose repatriation, leaving 40 percent, or 30,921 American servicemen's bodies, interred in eight cemeteries overseas. At the largest of these cemeteries, at Montfaucon in northeast France, there are 14,343 graves. (See Figure 5 below.) In comparison, the American cemetery at Colville-sur-mer overlooking the beaches of the Normandy landings in 1944 holds 9,437 graves. Over 4,400 names of American soldiers are listed on "rolls of the missing" at World War I cemeteries in Europe, meaning their remains were never found.[10]

Figure 5. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery in Montfaucon, France.

19. For a substantial number of bereaved families at the end of both world wars, there was no grave or gravesite to visit, or it was beyond their means to travel long distances to go there. Older practices of mourning necessarily and inevitably adapted to the new circumstances of the overseas scattering of the bodies of those who died on active service in wartime.

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[10] Figure compiled from www.abmc.gov.

Homecoming took on a personal as well as a symbolic meaning for families and groups of citizens whose aim was to remember the dead of the Great War.

C. Ecumenical Solutions and Practices

20. At the center of the Bladensburg commemorative project were the mothers of soldiers who had died overseas. We have already noted the prominent roles played by mothers in mourning at the beginning of the construction of the Bladensburg Memorial. Among the members of the Memorial Committee that collected the funds for the project were ten mothers who had lost their sons. In August 1920 Mrs. Redman thanked Senator John Walter Smith of Maryland for his donation in these terms: "The chief reason I feel so deeply on this matter, my son M.F. Redman, lost his life in France and because of that I feel that our memorial cross is, in a way, his gravesite."[11] When the Bladensburg Memorial was completed, these mothers still in mourning had a site to which they could go, and could see and touch the names on the plaque and feel in some sense that they had come home.

21. In this unique post-war setting, the symbol of the cross took on an ecumenical meaning informed by the preoccupations of a generation registering the shock of American loss of life in the world war. A composite cross, one with multiple symbols attached to it, referred not to a particular faith or denomination, but to the sea of crosses on the other side of the ocean marking the graves of men who had died in

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[11] Richard A. Wilson, "The Bladensburg War Memorials," *Prince George's Magazine* (Fall 1983), p. 9.

the war. The Bladensburg project was well underway when in 1923 Congress created the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC). This body oversaw and still oversees American war cemeteries overseas. The World War I cemeteries and monuments in the Meuse-Argonne region and elsewhere in France and Belgium provided the precedent for many more in the Second World War.[12]

22. In the early 1920s, the cross symbolized these vast armies of the dead, forever resting on foreign soil. When John McCrae, a Canadian poet who died in the war wrote a poem, "In Flanders Fields," on 3 May 1915, he spoke of poppies blowing "between the crosses row on row." This poem, celebrated all over the world,[13] conjured up a unique image with a

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[12] Michael Sledge, *Soldier Dead: How We Recover, Identify, Bury, and Honor Our Military Fallen* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2005).

[13] Herewith the text:

> In Flanders fields the poppies blow
> Between the crosses, row on row,
> That mark our place; and in the sky
> The larks, still bravely singing, fly
> Scarce heard amid the guns below.
>
> We are the Dead. Short days ago
> We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
> Loved and were loved, and now we lie
> In Flanders fields.
>
> Take up our quarrel with the foe:
> To you from failing hands we throw
> The torch; be yours to hold it high.
> If ye break faith with us who die
> We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
> In Flanders fields.

distinct association with World War I—an endless sea of crosses and a unique moment in American and world history.

23. On 15-17 March 1919, in Paris during the negotiations over a Peace Treaty, the American Legion was formed.[14] The Veterans of Foreign Wars, created in 1898, grew substantially in the interwar years. These groups, alongside others, were dedicated to advancing the well-being of veterans and to ensuring that the loss of life of American servicemen would be remembered.[15]

24. In the aftermath of the Great War, there were many strategies adopted by veterans groups, community organizations, and families to commemorate the dead. War memorials of many kinds emerged in schools, universities, cities, towns, and villages, with different symbols chosen to honor the dead and their sacrifices. To represent loss of life in war, some groups adapted various forms of crosses to symbolize not a specific religious belief but precisely to remind people at home of the archipelago of crosses found in cemeteries all over the Western front of what they called the Great War.

25. In 1922, the American War Memorial Council initially recommended to the War Department that

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From John McCrae, *In Flanders Fields and Other Poems* (New York: G.P. Putnam Sons, 1919).

[14] J.A. Stewart, "The story of the American Legion," *History of Education*, vol. 90, no. 19 (20 Nov. 1919), p. 525.

[15] Beth Linker, *War's Waste: Rehabilitation in World War I America* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2011).

headstones be used in American military cemeteries. However,

> opposition to the replacement of the wood crosses by marble slabs, largely on the part of patriotic organizations, reached a point where the War Department agreed to reconsider the subject. Certain organizations, particularly the American Legion and the American War Mothers, felt that designs of headstones similar to the wooden crosses and the Star of David would be more appropriate in the American cemeteries of Europe than the slab type adopted in the United States. The cross and the Star of David had already marked American graves in Europe for more than five years, and a strong sentiment to retain these symbols of sacrifice and remembrance had developed.[16]

26. All soldiers who served on the Western front would have seen countless groups of wooden crosses gathered together to mark the site where soldiers died. These poignant preliminary graveyards captured the camaraderie of the trenches, and the brotherhood of the men who fought in them. These crosses stood as markers for those who built more permanent cemeteries in the years immediately following the Armistice. (See Figure 6 below.)

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[16] Colonel Frederick W, Van Duyne, Q. M. C., "Erection of permanent headstones in the American Cemeteries in Europe," *Quartermaster Review* (January-February 1930), p. 25.

Figure 6. Provisional World War I cemetery featuring wooden crosses.

There is a sad beauty about these provisional grave sites, which left a lasting impression on those who returned home after the war. Below are photographs of the original state of the Flanders Field American cemetery (Figure 7), of a provisional cemetery in Chalons-sur-Marne (Figure 8), and of women tending the graves at the large cemetery at Etaples, where an American hospital treated 50,000 wounded men in the last year of the war (Figure 9).[17] Throughout, the symbolism of the cross is that of individual loss of life, not of the Resurrection.

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[17] J. Philip Hatch, "Concerning base Hospital No. 5," the Barta Press, Boston, http://www.ourstory.info/library/2-ww1/hospitals/bh5a.html.

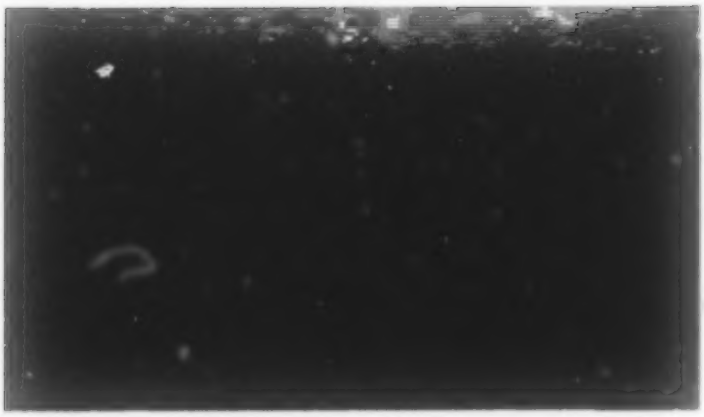

Figure 7. Original wooden crosses at Flanders Field American cemetery.

Figure 8. Provisional cemetery in Chalons-sur-Marne, the first American graves in France with wooden crosses.

Figure 9. Women tending the graves at the large cemetery at Etaples, France.

27. Occasionally crosses were used to mark the graves of prominent men in uniform. A cross marked the spot where the former president Teddy Roosevelt's son Quentin died on 14 July 1918. (See Figure 10 below.) His grave was removed later to the American military cemetery at Colville-sur-mer, to rest alongside that of his brother Ted who died in the Second World War (Figure 11). Both have crosses over their graves. By 1918, soldiers of all armies were very familiar with this element of the landscape of war, one in which the wooden cross was everywhere and said simply this: here lies the grave of a fallen soldier.

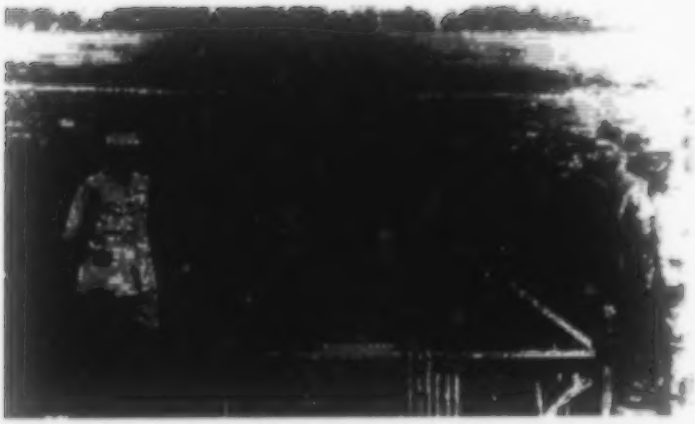

Figure 10. Wooden cross marking the grave of Teddy Roosevelt's son Quentin.

Figure 11. Graves of the two Roosevelt brothers at the American military cemetery in Colville-sur-mer, France.

28. The lead in clearing the battlefields and creating permanent war cemeteries in Europe and beyond was taken by the Imperial War Graves Commission (IWGC). This body, initially British but soon composed of all the countries of the British Empire and Dominions, attempted to go beyond strictly denominational forms of commemoration and make room for a composite array of symbols in a global war effort

which produced victory in 1918, but at a cost the world had never seen before.

29. The ABMC learned much from the pioneering work of the Imperial (now Commonwealth) War Graves Commission, while making use of different forms. In IWGC cemeteries, headstones were carved with information on the soldier buried there. Should the family wish, a cross or a Star of David was carved on the stone, along with a symbol of the soldier's regiment or service arm, his rank and number, and a brief epigram or message chosen by the family.

30. Despite the fact that in Britain there was no separation of Church and State, Britain did not choose the cross to mark the graves of the fallen. Instead, a uniform Portland stone slab was the solution as to how to mark graves in the British Empire and Dominions. In contrast, American and French battlefield cemeteries adopted the cross and not a headstone to mark graves, despite the clear separation of Church and State in both countries. (See Figures 12, 13, 14, and 15 below for examples.) In the period of the two World Wars, the use of the cross in national commemorative practices had a universal and not a denominational meaning. The use of a cross for the graves of soldiers whose remains could not be identified but were "known but to God" was evidently not denominational.[18] The cross meant, here is a dead soldier without a name, whom we honor in the same way we honor those whose names we know.

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[18] Van Duyne, "Erection of permanent headstones," p. 26.

Figure 12. A bugler plays at Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery in France, where two soldiers on the Bladensburg Memorial—William Lee and Herman Winter— are buried.[19] In front of every headstone is an American and French flag.

[19] See http://www.abmc.gov/search-abmc-burials-and-memorializations/detail/WWI_26232#.VK7El_ldWsA and http://www.abmc.gov/search-abmc-burials-and-memorializations/detail/WWI_17935#.VK8UpfldWsA.

Figure 13. Cross headstones at Flanders Field American Cemetery in Belgium.

Figure 14. Somme American cemetery in France.

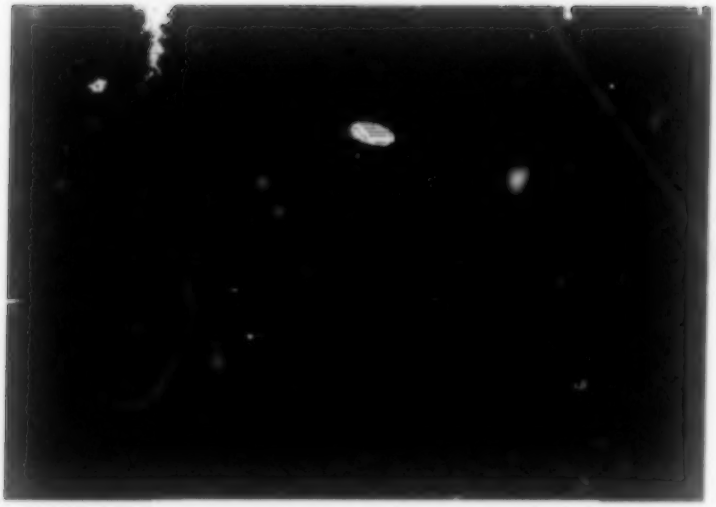

Figure 15. A marine pays his respects to one of the fallen at Aisne-Marne American Cemetery in France, where Essel Maxwell from the Bladensburg Memorial is buried.

31. The purpose of those who built the cemeteries was secular. In Britain and later throughout the world, the challenge was to embody in stone notions of sacrifice without forcing them into a particular religious mold or language. The compromise reached in Britain in 1919 is twofold: in each cemetery of a certain size, there would be at either end a Stone or altar of Remembrance and a sword of sacrifice on an adapted cross. The first had written on it the words from the apocryphal book of Ecclesiasticus, "Their name liveth for evermore." Notice that they chose a citation not from the Christian Bible, but from one of the books excluded from the canon. The second had no legend, but presented a medieval cross. It is an adapted Celtic cross, which served to encompass a chivalric metal sword at its core. The Stone of Remembrance was primarily the work of Sir Edwyn

Lutyens. The sword of sacrifice was the work of Sir Reginald Blomfield. They were two of the premier architects of the period, and together they designed a space which showed the careful adaptation of religious symbols for secular purposes.[20] (See Figures 16 and 17 **below**.)

Figure 16. The Cross of Sacrifice at the Ypres Reservoir Cemetery in Belgium.

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[20] David Crane, *Empires of the Dead. How One Man's Vision Led to the Creation of WWI's War Graves* (London: William Collins, 2013).

Figure 17. Stone of Remembrance at the Buttes New British Cemetery in Belgium.

32. Both of these symbolic sites have been read in multiple ways. The stone of remembrance registers the significance of names, since with so many bodies missing, the names were all that remained of half of those who had died in the war. The writer Rudyard Kipling was a member of the Imperial War Graves Commission. It was he who chose the phrase from Ecclesiasticus "Their names liveth forevermore." This choice drew force from the fact that he himself had lost a son in the war, missing and never found. The stone recalled the Biblical story of Abraham and Isaac, and yielded pacifist readings of the mass sacrifice of the young by the old. The sword itself was seen as Christian by some, and chivalric by others. The overlap between the two is clear, and yet the choice of the sword within each Cross of Sacrifice made the overall symbolic form ecumenical. The sword was also a sign of war between individuals, of life-sized combat, evidently blown to pieces by the artillery at the heart of industrial warfare. Using this symbol was a throwback to an earlier age. The Sword of Sacrifice attached to every single soldier

lost in the war the notion that he gave his life for a noble cause.

33. It is hardly surprising that such a symbol was chosen in many different countries. A Cross of Sacrifice was donated by the Canadian government and placed in Arlington National Cemetery in 1927 to honor those Americans who had died on active service in Canadian forces. (See Figure 18 below.) In 1922, a Cross of Sacrifice and one year later a Stone of Remembrance were placed by the women of South Australia in public land facing but decidedly separate from the Anglican Cathedral in the state capital Adelaide, and between these two symbols, rows of roses represented the graves which were 10,000 miles away. (See Figures 19 and 20 below.) The aim of the Adelaide women's memorial garden is close to that of Bladensburg in the common purpose of symbolically bringing the dead back home. Both used an adapted cross to register the huge distances which separated the bereaved from the men whom they had lost in the war.[21]

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[21] Ken Inglis, "Men, women and war memorials: Anzac, Australia," *Daedalus*, (Fall 1987), pp. 35-59.

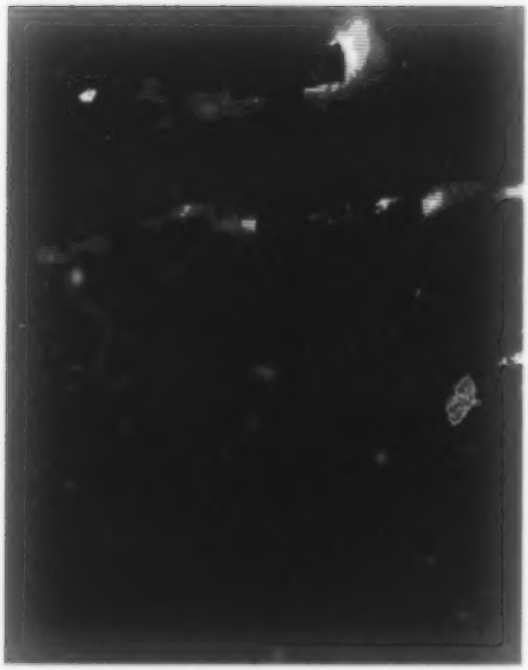

Figure 18. Cross of Sacrifice in Arlington National Cemetery given by Canada to honor Americans who had died on active service in Canadian forces.

Figure 19. Cross of Sacrifice in Adelaide, Australia.

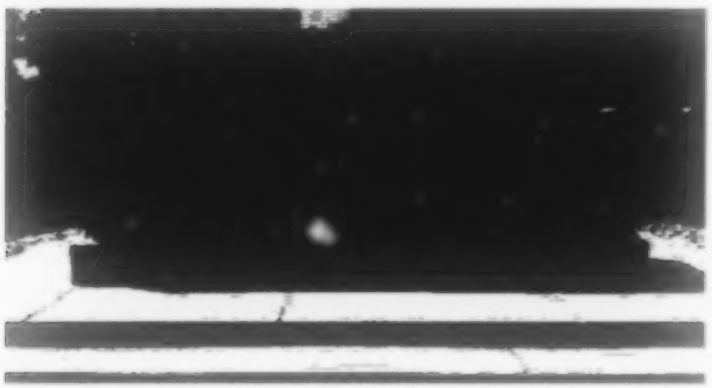

Figure 20. Stone of Remembrance in Adelaide, Australia.

34. Were these swords of sacrifice Christian in the sense of affirming one creed over others? The answer is emphatically no. It is true that the symbol of chivalric honor arose out of medieval Christian tradition, but it was the explicit intention of those developing this symbolic public art of commemoration to make it ecumenical. The cross they fashioned is not the Latin cross of Christ. The Cross of Sacrifice in Adelaide and the World War I Veterans Memorial in Bladensburg symbolized loss of life in wartime, and not the Resurrection. It is a reminder everyone at the time would have recognized of the millions of individual battlefield or cemetery crosses all over the world, near which the remains of the dead of the war had been placed. This cross turned into a sword is not a call to religious belief but a symbol of the void created by the Great War. It stood for the Lost Generation. It told a story millions knew about absence, loss, and the void created by a war which took the lives of 10 million men all over the world.

35. In Protestant countries, including the United States, most commemorative projects were useful in kind. This was almost never the case in Catholic countries. But in the Anglo-Saxon world, memorial hospitals, water troughs, and highways were common sites of utility, thereby creating a sense that at least some good came out of the evil of war. The placement of the Bladensburg Cross at the end of a highway brings these two symbolic gestures together. In 1925, those who made the journey down the Annapolis highway to inaugurate the Bladensburg memorial would have confronted a composite war memorial at the end of the road, reminding them of the sacrifice of men of this county in the Great War.

It is a call to remembrance of the war dead and not to denominational devotion.

36. In the 90 years which have passed, highway development has isolated the Bladensburg memorial from easy or direct public access. It is now within a rotary linking the circulation of traffic on three well-travelled roads. (See Figure 21 below.) In land adjacent to the highways, there are other sites which mark the dead of later wars and of the attack of 11 September 2001. Unlike the Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial, these other monuments are easily approached. Not so the 1925 monument, a historical relic surrounded by the steady domestic and commercial traffic of a suburban town.

Figure 21. The Bladensburg Memorial in traffic.

37. In many respects, the Bladensburg Memorial had and still has no specific denominational meaning. War memorials have an afterlife. Whatever the intentions of their founders, they can be reappropriated by groups which want to use them to advance a cause or to make a point about matters of public importance. Since its inauguration in 1925, the American Legion has retained a proprietary interest in the monument, and rightly sees it as part of its history and legacy. American Legion Memorial Day and Armistice Day services as well as 4th of July ceremonies have been held regularly at the Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial and at adjacent monuments to later wars,[22] though these are not the only uses to which the site has been put. Although an occasional preacher came to this site in the interwar years,[23] this memorial has been primarily a site of memory for people who commemorate those who died in America's wars. Local activists and citizens, led by the American Legion, still use the site and the park adjacent to it year in and year out for commemorative ceremonies.

D. Bringing the Dead Back Home

38. The two world wars form an exceptional moment in American commemorative history. As we have noted, substantial numbers of war dead were not repatriated after the wars were over. There was, however, an additional problem further complicating

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[22] "War dead honored by Prince George's," *Washington Post*, 31 May 1929, for instance.

[23] "Head of Church army will be preacher here," *Washington Post*, 25 July 1931.

the way mourning rituals developed. The artillery war in 1917-18 decided the outcome of the conflict, but it also made inevitable the demolition of both the ad hoc cemeteries and the remains of soldiers hastily interred in provisional graves. In every encounter in the Great War, some soldiers went missing. But by 1918, the missing included those previously interred in makeshift cemeteries which had been completely destroyed. On the one hand, thousands of parents or wives or children of men lost in combat were faced with living in limbo: they were told their loved ones were missing, and yet there was no finality to their loss. On the other hand, those families informed of the death of their loved ones frequently found at the end of the war that there was no grave to visit, and that identified remains had been destroyed in the heavy fighting that continued right up until the Armistice.

39. Throughout the world, the creation of a tomb of the Unknown Soldier or Warrior (to include sailors and airmen) spoke of this new reality of disappearance in war.[24] It complicated the problem of parental distance from known gravesites, and made it even more necessary for the bereaved to have surrogate grave sites in public space at home.

40. The tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Washington is a military site of memory. An Army guard of honor is permanently stationed there. Most surro-

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[24] Ken Inglis, "Entombing Unknown Soldiers: From London and Paris to Baghdad," in John Lack (Ed.) *ANZAC Remembered: Selected Writings by K. S. Inglis* (Melbourne: University of Melbourne, 1998), pp. 113-26.

gate gravesites throughout the world were civilian in character, set in the midst of the communities from which these men went to war. They honored the soldiers' sacrifice, but reminded everyone that they had been ordinary civilians, young men who had joined up when they received the call to serve. This message, rather than any denominational belief, was at the heart of the commemorative project of the post-1918 period in the United States as elsewhere. It is in this context that the character and significance of the Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial must be placed.

Compensation

41. I have been compensated $2,000 for a trip to Bladensburg, Maryland to examine the Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial, and $3,500 for the writing of my expert report. I will be paid $3,000 for any deposition testimony, and will be paid an additional fee if called to testify at trial. I will be reimbursed for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including travel expenses, incurred in connection with this engagement. My compensation has not influenced my views in this matter and does not depend in any way on the outcome of this lawsuit.

Materials Reviewed and Relied Upon

42. The materials I have reviewed and/or relied upon in preparation of this report are listed in the appendix attached hereto.

Reservation of Rights

43. I reserve the right to supplement or amend the opinions expressed in this report should additional materials or facts be presented to me that in my view

would warrant the supplementation or amendment of this report.

This report represents my opinions to date regarding the matters set forth above.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Jay M. Winter

Jay M. Winter

January 15, 2015

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 16th day of January, 2015, the foregoing was electronically served on all parties to this matter.

Dated: January 16, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

Christopher DiPompeo

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Counsel for Defendant-Intervenors The American Legion, The American Legion Department of Maryland, and The American Legion Colmar Manor Post 131

Appendix: Materials Considered by Prof. Winter

Pleadings

Complaint Defendant-Intervenors' Answer Movant-Intervenors' Memorandum in Support of Motion to Intervene, with Exhibits

Articles

"Highway to be Memorial," *Washington Post*, June 8, 1919, p. A11.

"Sacrifice Cross for Soldiers," *Washington Post*, July 11, 1919, p. 5.

"Legion Dedicates Bladensburg War Memorial Cross," *Washington Post*, July 13, 1925, p. 14.

"News From Suburbs of Capital," *Washington Post*, July 26, 1925, p. 9.

"War Dead Honored by Prince George's," *Washington Post*, May 31, 1929, p. 3.

Colonel Frederick W. Van Duyne, Q. M. C., "Erection of Permanent Head-stones in the American Military Cemeteries in Europe," *The Quartermaster Review*, January-February, 1930, p. 25.

"Head of Church Army will be Preacher Here," *Washington Post*, July 25, 1931, p. 4.

TAL 165-167 "History of Snyder-Farmer Post No. 3," in *History: The American Legion Department of Maryland, 1919-1934* (1934), pp. 76-77.

"Suit Asks Division Of Bladensburg's Peace Cross Plot," *The Washington Post*, Aug 14, 1937, p. 3.

"Lights for Peace Cross," *Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973)*, April 2, 1965, p. B9.

"The First World War: Memorial Cross," in *The War Memorials of Bladensburg*, 1983, pp. 3-4. Richard A. Wilson, "Bladensburg War Memorials," *Prince George's Magazine*, Fall 1983, pp. 8- 10, 44-45.

"Peace Cross Memorial Renewed, Rededicated" (unknown source, date).

Promotional Materials

Flyer for "50th Anniversary of the Dedication of the Memorial Cross," July 12, 1975.

Program of events for 1984 Independence Day event

Flyer for 2004 Memorial Day event

Flyer for 2012 Veterans Day event

Flyer for 2013 Memorial Day event TAL 82-85

Flyer for 2013 Veterans Day event

TAL 66-69 Flyer for 2014 Memorial Day event

TAL 103-104 Flyer for 2014 Veterans Day event

Photographs of Memorial and Site

Photo of plaque on Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial

Photo of renovation of Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial by Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, circa 1961

TAL 24-37 Photos of patriotic event(s) at Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial

TAL 52-65 Photos of patriotic event(s) at Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial

TAL 38-51 Photos of patriotic event(s) at Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial

TAL 7-23 Photos of patriotic event(s) at Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial

Historical Materials

HABS report no. MD-1415, p. 3.

Undated contribution pledge sheet

TAL 127-141 Maryland Historical Trust application materials

TAL 105-120 Minutes of American Legion Department of Maryland State Executive Committee meetings

TAL 1-4 Correspondence between Town of Bladensburg and Colmar Manor Post No. 131 regarding patriotic celebrations at Bladensburg World War I Veterans Memorial

Expert Reports

Expert Report of G. Kurt Piehler, Ph.D., *American Humanist Association et al. v. Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission*, case no. 8:14-cv-00550, U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, Nov. 14, 2014.

EXHIBIT 5

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY
REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Peace Cross

Survey Number: PG: 69-16

Project: MD 450 @ CSX Crossing Bladensburg, Md

Agency: FHWA/SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___ yes

Name _____

Date _____

Eligibility recommended X

Eligibility not recommended ___

Criteria: __A __B X C __D

Considerations: __A __B __C __D __E X F __G __None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The Peace Cross, located at the intersection of MD 450 and US Route 1 in Bladensburg, Maryland, meets Criteria Consideration F and is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The Peace Cross, erected 1919 to 1925 as a monument to Prince George's County residents who lost their lives serving in the United States Armed Forces in World War I is significant as an expression of the post war era's shared perception of the noble character and valor of the veterans and their cause, In addition, it is signif-

icant as an example of the work of John J. Earley. Beginning in 1916, John J. Earley (1881-1945) developed and refined the medium of "concrete mosaic" or exposed aggregate which in turn transformed the construction trade by allowing for factory fabrication of precast concrete building panels. Earley's career included the execution, and in some instances, design of notable buildings and monuments in the Washington area and throughout the country. Washington area examples include the "polychrome houses" in Silver Spring and Meridian Hill Park and the Shrine of the Sacred Heart in Washington, D.C. The Peace Cross, with its use of exposed aggregates of various colors, is an early example of the process which Earley developed and popularized.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project File, Maryland Inventory form PG 69-16, for Earley see also Frederick Cron, The Man Who Made Concrete Beautiful, Hans Hirz and Richard Stiner Washington Deco _____ Prepared by: Shirley Baltz, Lois Snyderman, & Susan Pearl (inventory form)

Elizabeth Hannold	February 6, 1996
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date

NR program concurrence: √ yes ___no ___not applicable

/s/	Feb. 13, 1996
Reviewer, NR Program	Date

Survey No. PG 69-16

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

___	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
_X_	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
___	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
___	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

___	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
___	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
___	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.0
___	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.0
___	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
___	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
___	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
___	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
___	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815

___ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

X Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

___ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present

___ Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:	IV. Historic Period Themes:
___ Subsistence	___ Agriculture
___ Settlement	X Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
___ Political	___ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
___ Demographic	___ Government/Law
___ Religion	___ Military
___ Technology	___ Religion
___ Environmental Adaptionnal	___ Social/ Educatio /Cultural
	___ Transportation

V. **Resource Type:**

Category: Object

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Recreation & Culture – monument

Known Design Source: John J. Earley

969

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey #: P.G. #69-16 Building Date: 1919-1925

Building Name: Peace Cross

Location: Annapolis Road at Route 1, Bladensburg, Maryland

Public/Park/Unoccupied/Fair/Accessible

Description:

The Peace Cross is located at the intersection of Maryland Route 450 and U.S. Route 1 in Bladensburg, surrounded by a small green space containing a flagpole and planting beds. The Cross is 40 feet high, with arms extending 5 feet from the center; it rests on a large rectangular base. Its basic materials are precast reinforced concrete and exposed aggregate, predominantly tan in color, with major decorative accents of inlaid pink granite aggregate. A border of pink aggregate outlines the north and south faces of the Cross and a band of the same material extends up and around the east and west sides. Quarter-round quadrants surround the crossing on the north and south faces, suggesting a Celtic Cross. Aggregates of contrasting colors form a medallion at the crossings in the north and south faces; the medallion features a gold star on a green laurel wreath against a blue background. The letters "U.S." have been placed in the middle of the star, which is gold against a dark red center. At the foot of the Cross, on each side of the Cross, are inscribed the words "Endurance", "Valor", "Devotion", and "Courage", in bronze letters. A bronze tablet on the south face carries the names of forty-nine residents of the County who died in the War.

Significance:

The Peace Cross is a monument to the Prince George's County residents who lost their lives while serving in the United States Armed Forces in World War I. It is significant because of its historical association with World War I and the impact of the War on the County. Ground was broken for the memorial in September of 1919. This occasion also marked the dedication of a new road between Bladensburg and Annapolis, to be named the National Defense Highway in honor of the men lost in the war. In 1922, the Commissioners of Bladensburg conveyed the Peace Cross site and the unfinished Cross to the Snyder-Farmer Post of the American Legion; in July 1925, dedication ceremonies were held for the Peace Cross, constructed at a cost of $10,000 and designed by John J. Earley of Washington, D.C. Improvements on the intersection where the Cross stands were accomplished by the State Roads Commission in the 1950's; in 1956 a longstanding controversy over ownership was settled by a Circuit Court ruling that title should be vested in the State of Maryland. The land was deeded to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 1960, after which that agency carried out restoration work on the monument.

Acreage: .33 acre

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Peace Cross

and/or common

2. Location

street & number (Now Landover Rd (MD 202) & Alt. U.S Annapolis Road at Route #1 ___ **not for publication**

city, town Bladensburg ___ __ **vicinity of** **congressional district** 5

state Maryland **county** Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	**Ownership**	**Status**	**Present Use**	
__district	X public	__occupied	__agriculture	__museum
__building(s)	__private	X unoccupied	__commercial	X park
				__private
X structure		__work in progress	__educational	residence
__ site	__both	**Accessible**	__entertainment	__religious
	Public Acquisition			
	__in process	__yes: restricted	__government	__scientific
__object	__being considered	X yes: unrestricted	__industrial	__transportation
	X not applicable	__no	__military	__other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

street & number 6600 Kenilworth Avenue telephone no.: 699-2407

city, town Riverdale, state and zip code MD. 20737

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse

liber 2511

street & number Main Street folio 99

city, town Upper Marlboro, **state** MD. 20772

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title None

date ___ **federal** ___ **state** ___ **county** ___ **local**

depository for survey records

city, town **state**

7. Description

Condition		**Check one**	**Check one**
__excellent	__deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
__good	__ruins	__altered	__moved **date** of move_____
X fair	__unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Peace Cross is located at the intersection of Maryland Route 450 and U.S. Route 1 in Bladensburg. It stands in a traffic island at the intersection of these two busy roads, surrounded by a small green space containing a flagpole and planting beds raised within natural wooden curbs. The Cross is 40 feet high, with arms extending 5 feet from the center; it rests on a large rectangular base. Its basic materials are precast reinforced concrete and exposed aggregate, predominantly tan in color with major decorative accents of inlaid pink granite aggregate.

A border of pink aggregate outlines the north and south faces of the Cross and a band of the same material extends up and around the east and west sides. Quarter-round quadrants surround the crossing on the north and south faces, suggesting a Celtic Cross. Aggregates of contrasting colors are used to form a medallion at the crossings in the north and south faces; the medallion features a gold star on a green laurel wreath against a blue background. The letters "U.S." have been placed in the middle of the star, which is gold against a dark red center.

At the foot of the Cross, above each base and on each side of the Cross, are inscribed the words "Endurance", "Valor", "Devotion", and "Courage", in bronze letters. A bronze tablet on the south face carries the names of forty-nine residents of the County who died in the War.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance – Check and justify below			
__Pre-historic	__archeology-prehistoric	__community planning	__landscape architecture	__religion
__1400-1499	__archeology-historic	__conservation	__law	__science
__1500-1599	__agriculture	__economics	__literature	X sculpture
__1600-1699	__architecture	__education	X military	__social/humanitarian
__1700-1799	__art	__engineering	__music	
__1800-1899	__commerce	__exploration / settlement	__philosophy	__theater
X 1900-	__communications	__industry	__politics/government	__transportation

__invention X other (specify) Local history

Specific dates 1919-1925 **Builder/Architect** John J. Earley

check: **Applicable Criteria:** __A __B __C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G
Level of Significance: __national __state __local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Peace Cross is a monument to the Prince George's County residents who lost their lives while serving in the United States Armed Forces in World War I. It is significant because of its historical association with World War I and the impact of the War on the County. The impetus for the Cross came from the Prince George's County Memorial Committee, formed for the purpose of raising funds for the construction of a monument honoring the County's war dead.' The monument was placed on what was, in the eighteenth century, the Public Landing for the busy port of Bladensburg.

Ground was broken for the memorial in September of 1919. This occasion also marked the dedication of a new road between Bladensburg and Annapolis, to be named the National Defense Highway in honor of the men lost in the war.2

After that time, work was begun on the base of the cross, but funds were insufficient to complete it. In February 1922, the Commissioners of Bladensburg resolved to convey the Peace Cross site and the unfinished Cross to the Snyder-Farmer Post of the American Legion, which had consented to take on the task of completing the monument. The Legion

Post raised the money necessary to complete the project, and, on July 12, 1925, dedication ceremonies were held for the Peace Cross, constructed at a cost of $10,000 and designed by John J. Earley of Washington, D.C.3

Improvements on the intersection where the Cross stands were accomplished by the State Roads Commission in the 1950's; in 1956 a longstanding controversy over ownership was settled by a Circuit Court ruling that title should be vested in the State of Maryland.4 This small parcel of land was deeded to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 1960, after which that agency carried out restoration work on the monu-ment.5 In July of 1975 the Snyder-Farmer-Butler Post of the American Legion hosted a special ceremony to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Cross's dedication.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Cf. Notes, Item #8

Cf. Chain of Title

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .33 acre TM 50, p. 67

Quadrangle name Washington East, Section E **Quadrangle scale** ___

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A					B			
C					D			
E					F			
G					H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

List of all states and counties for properties overlapping or county boundaries

state	**code**	**county**	**code**
state	**code**	**county**	**code**

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Shirely Baltz, Lois Snyderman, and Susan Pearl

organization Historic Preservation Commission **date** July 1985

street & number c/o County Planning Division Bldg., County Administration **telephone** 952-3521

city or town Upper Marlboro, **state** MD. 20772

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

#8. Continued

Notes

1 Records of Snyder-Farmer-Butler Post #3, The American Legion.

2 Prince George's Enquirer, 17 April 1919; Annapolis Evening Capital, 26 September 1919.

3 Prince George's County Deed #421:381; Records of Snyder-Farmer-Butler Post; Washington Post, 13 July 1925.

4 Law #7755, Prince George's County Circuit Court.

5 Prince George's County Deed #2511:99; Washington Star, 13 September 1961.

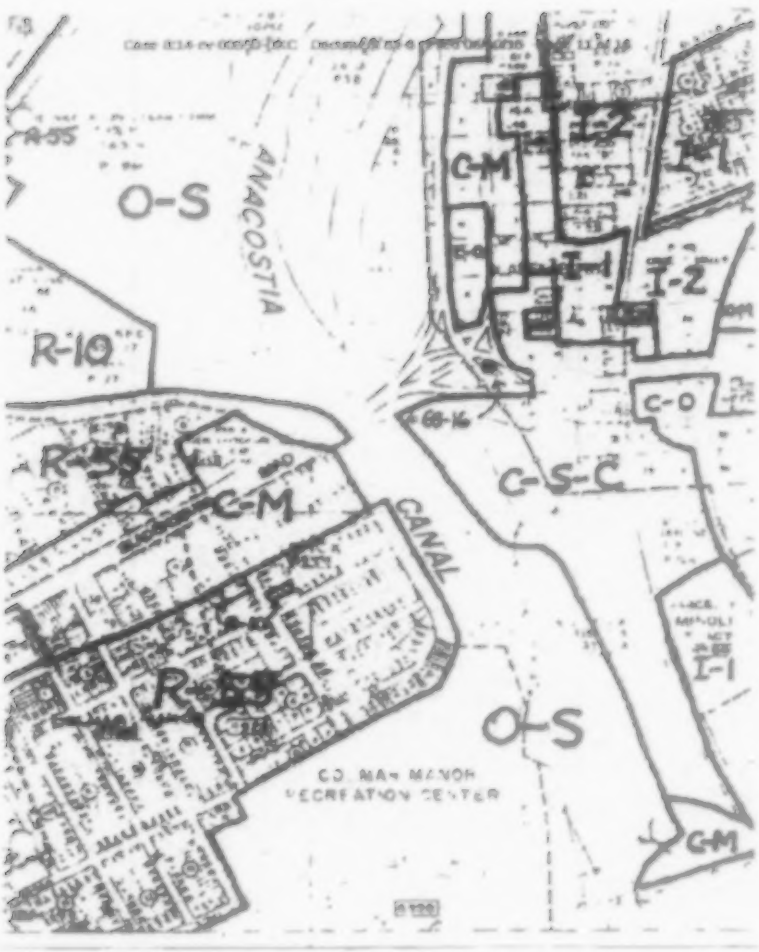
978

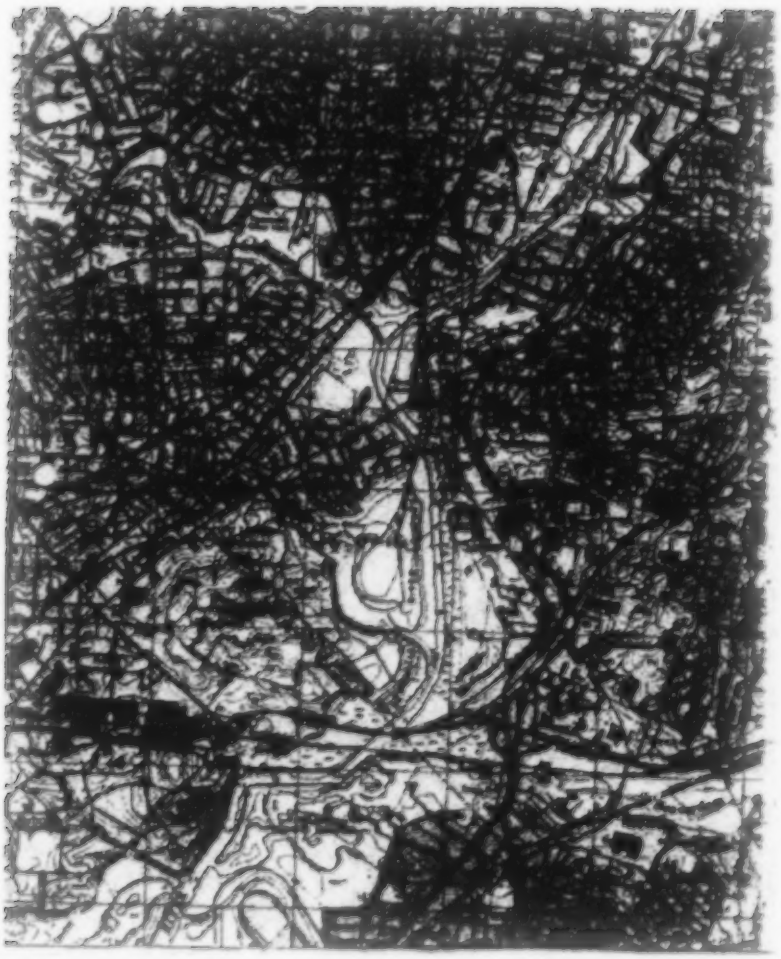
Chain of Title

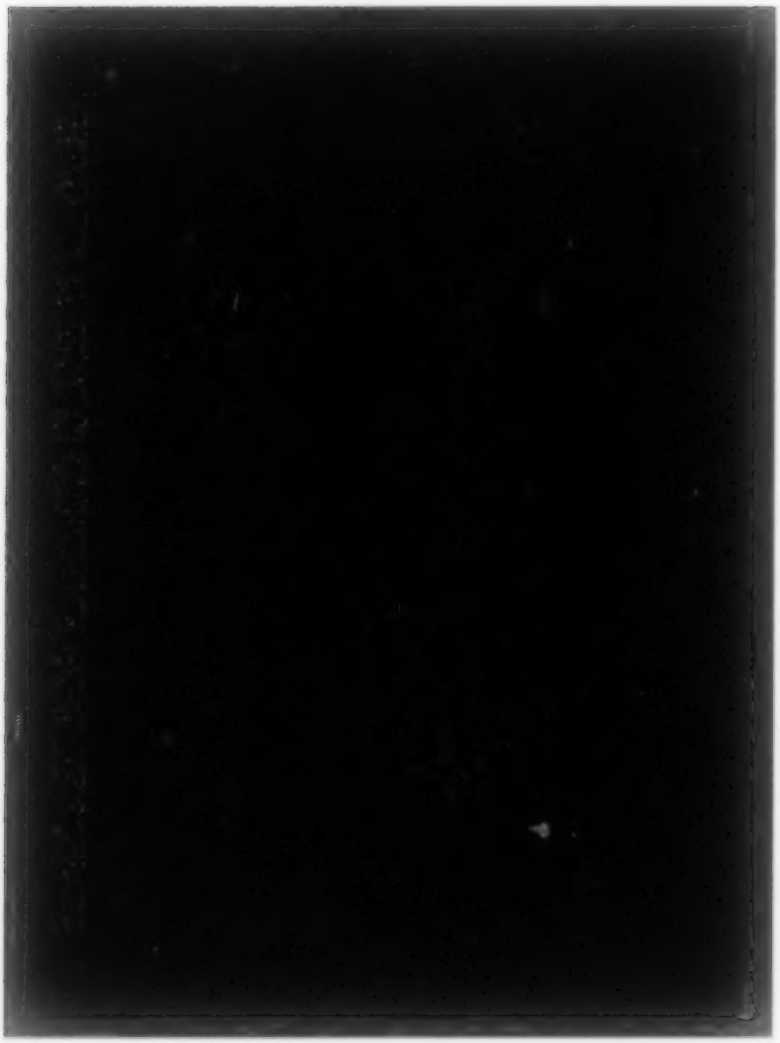
Peace Cross
P.G. #69-16

	(There is no record of conveyance of the greater part of the Peace Cross site from Snyder-Farmer-Butler Post #3 of Hyattsville to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, but the Commission has maintained the Peace Cross for many years.)
#2511:99 25 Oct. 1960 Deed	State Roads Commission to Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning; 0.33 acres, part of the Casey Tract; same which grantors acquired through eminent domain in Law #7755.
Law #7755.	Condemnation proceedings in the Circuit Court of Prince George's County – State Roads Commission vs. Heirs of William T. Casey; Court decreed that $4,462 was to be paid to the defendants, and with that payment, 4,462 square feet of the Casey Tract became vested in the State of Maryland for the State Roads Commission.
Chapter 432, 1935 Laws of	The State Roads Commission was directed to determine the owner-

Maryland	ship of land in the area of Peace Cross and authorized to acquire the same, by purchase or condemnation, for road improvement.
#421:381 25 Feb. 1922 Deed	Commissioners of Bladensburg to Snyder-Farmer Post #3, American Legion; Parcel on which "the cross now stands" for as long as the Post existed; if the Post disbanded, the land reverted to the Commissioners.
c. 1918	Although there is nothing in the city records, the Prince George's County Memorial Committee must have obtained the permission of the Commissioners of Bladensburg to place its proposed Peace Cross in the former public landing in the town; land was vested in the Commissioners by Chapter 428, 1870 Laws of Maryland.


R-55
O-S
ANACOSTIA
C-M
I-2
I-1
I-2
R-10
C-O
C-S-C
R-5B
C-M
CANAL
R-5B
O-S
I-1
C-M





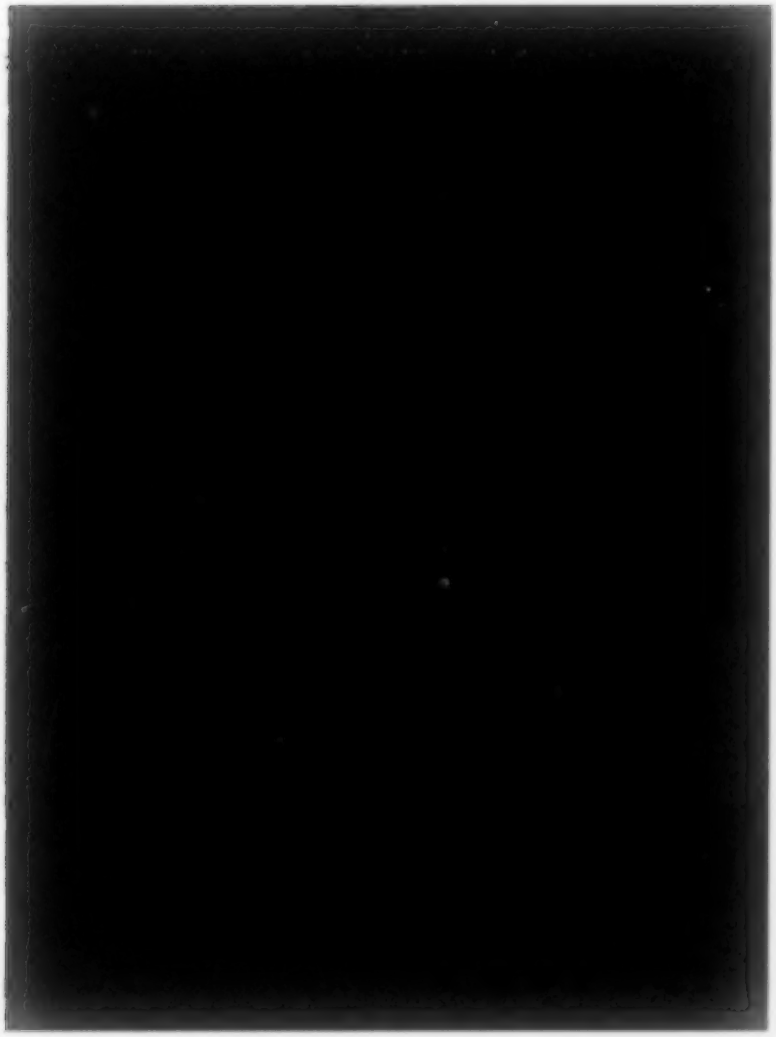


EXHIBIT 7

THE BLADENSBURG WAR MEMORIALS
PRINCE GEORGE'S MAGAZINE
DATED FALL 1983
BY
RICHARD A. WILSON

On the Fourth of July this year, several hundred people gathered under a midday sun in Bladensburg to attend the dedication of a memorial to the citizens of Prince Georges County who served in the Korean and Vietnam Wars. The ceremony included speeches by officials of the State of Maryland. Prince George's County and the Town of Bladensburg, and was covered by a reporter from *The Washington Post.*

While the main interest of the dedication was the sacrifice made by those who fought in Korea and Vietnam, the event had a further significance. The Korea-Vietnam Veterans Memorial was the latest in a series of monuments erected in Bladensburg commemorating the men and women of Prince George's County who served their country in the four major wars it has fought in this century. The efforts behind the erection and dedication of these memorials span more than sixty years and have been strictly voluntary under takings of private citizens Their dedication and drive have resulted in the recognition of Bladensburg as the focus of the County's remembrance of its veterans and war dead The parkways at the west end of the town where the monuments

stand are being officially designated as "Veterans Memorial Park"

It might strike some as ironic that Bladensburg should so distinguish itself. While the town is rich in historical significance, it is probably best known as the site of an infamous American defeat in the War of 1812, which enabled the British to enter Washington, D.C. and burn a number of Important government buildings. including the Capitol and the White House The American casualties in the battle were relatively light because so many troops had fled, and the event was scornfully characterized as "The Bladensburg Races" in a lengthy satirical verse that was widely circulated afterwards. However, those who scorned the Americans' performance were not present at the battle, and both Amen-can and British historians agree on one point administrative ineptitude arid not personal cowardice was responsible for the debacle The American forces were cone comprised almost entirely of militia, volunteers whose enthusiasm and patriot ism were not matched by their training, supplies. and leadership The British troops, on the other hand, consisted of disciplined regulars, veterans who had fought against Napoleon arid who had the demoralizing advantage of Congreve rockers which were soon to be immortalized by Francis Scott Key in the phrase "the rockets red glare " Key, by the way, was present at the Battle of Bladensburg, as were President James Madison. Secretary of State James Monroe and four other Cabinet members.

The British suffered relatively heavy casualties in defeating the inexperienced American army One of the reasons was the presence of Commodore Joshua

Barney and about five hundred navymen in the American lines. Having recently scuttled their vessels on the Patuxent rather than surrender them to the British, these sailors, fighting on land, held their ground until they were overwhelmed by superior numbers Barney, seriously wounded, was captured lying next to one of his cannons.

The site of the present war memorials in Bladensburg is roughly where the advancing British troops in 1814 first drew American fire from across the Anacostia River (known then as the East Branch of the Potomac) No monument or marker to the memory of those who fought at Bladensburg currently stands in Veterans Memorial Park. However, the Honorable Susanna Cristofane, former mayor of Bladensburg and recognized authority on the history of the town. hopes to rectify this situation in the near future She resides incidentally, in Bostwick House, which stood at the time of the Battle of Bladensburg in 1814.

The hill where Barney and his men made their heroic stand is located in nearby Fort Lincoln Cemetery On this hill, behind a mausoleum, there is a small concrete memorial and a plaque to the memory of Barney and his sailors The monument was put there by the late Mr L. O. Minear, former owner and president of Fort Lincoln Cemetery The hill can be seen from the site of the Bladensburg War Memorials and is about a mile and a half down Bladensburg Road towards Washington.

The voluntary spirit that am-mated the militia in 1814 was to be found in Prince George's County at the time of the First World War In 1919. Mr. John R.

Riggles of Lanham, president of the Good Roads League of Prince George's County, and Mrs. J H. Norman of Hyattsville started a drive to raise funds for the construction of a memorial cross to honor the men of the County who had lost then lives in World War I In less than a year enough money had been raised to start work The Memorial Cross and the National Defense Highway, which runs from Bladensburg to Annapolis, were first formally dedicated on Sunday September 28. 1919.

Mrs. William Farmer, mother of the first soldier from Prince George's County to be lost in the war., broke the ground for the Cross's foundation The Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy under Woodrow Wilson, delivered a eulogy. Mrs. Martin Redman, mother of the first sailor from Prince George's County to die in the war, dedicated the Defense Highway

Mrs Redman succeeded Mrs Norman as Treasurer of the Memorial Committee in 1920. 13y November of that year the Committee had raised over fifteen hundred dollars and had spent the last of it on the Cross. The Memorial Committee included ten mothers of men who had died overseas. Their personal fortitude was exemplified in a letter from Mrs. Redman to Senator John Walter Smith in August of 1920 Mrs. Redman had written to thank the Senator for his contribution to the Cross Fund and concluded by saying:

> *The chief reason I feel so deeply in this matter, my son, M. F Redman, lost his life in France and because of that I feel that our memorial cross is, in a way. his grave stone*

By 1922. the Snyder-Farmer Post # 3 of the Amencan Legion, Hyattsville, had taken over responsibility for the completion of the Cross. Prominent among the numerous and ardent supporters of the memorial effort were T. Howard Duckett of Bladensburg and John Brooks, J. Moses Edlavitch and Hugh McClay of the Snyder-Farmer Post #3.

After four years of intense fundraising activities, the final dedication of the Memorial Cross was held on Sunday, July 12, 1925. The keynote speaker at the ceremony was Representative Stephen W. Gambrill of the Fifth Maryland District. The Cross was unveiled by Mrs. Bradley A. Snyder of Bladensburg, who was assisted by John H. Hiser, Commander of Snyder-Farmer Post #3. The Post had been named after Maurice B. Snyder and George W. Farmer, two of the first Prince George's County men killed in France.

At the bottom of the Cross was a bronze tablet on which the names of forty-nine war dead had been inscribed, and beneath these names the following quote from President Woodrow Wilson.

> *The right is more precious than peace, we shall fight for the things we have always carried nearest our hearts to such a task we dedicate our lives. The only other inscriptions on the monument were the four words, one on each of the four sides of its base*

★

VALOR: ENDURANCE: COURAGE: DEVOTION

★

On Saturday, July 12, 1975, a fiftieth anniversary celebration of the dedication was held. The Master of Ceremonies for the occasion was John H. Hiser, Past Commander of Snyder-Farmer Post #3, who had been the Post's Commander at the original dedication ceremony.

The Memorial Cross, known popularly as the Peace Cross, is a famous landmark in Prince George's County. It has been the site of numerous commemorative services and a wreath was laid at its base during the Fourth of July ceremony this year.

The enshrinement of the memory of citizens of Prince George's County who fell in yet other battles continued beyond the First World War with the same intensity of voluntary participation on Sunday, May 28, 1944, the County Council of the American Legion of Prince George's County, consisting of posts located in Colmar Manor, Bowie, Cheverly, Greenbelt, Hyattsville, Laurel, Mt. Ranier, Seat Pleasant, and Upper Marlboro, dedicated a tablature across the road from the Memorial Cross. In a dignified and solemn ceremony presided over by Captain Samuel Harvey, Past Commander of the Snyder-Farmer Post #3 and an infantry sergeant in World War I, the concrete Scroll was unveiled by Mrs. Ansgar Anderson of Cheverly, who represented the County's Gold Star Mothers (Women whose sons had died in the war. The Scroll contained the names of County residents who had died in the Second World War until that date.

A year later, on Sunday, May 27, 1945, the Snyder-Farmer-Butler Post #3 of the American Legion conducted a memorial service which began with a parade from the Hyattsville Armory to the Memorial Cross and ended with rites at the World War II Scroll (The Snyder-Farmer Post's name had been modified in 1944 to include the name of Harry M. Butler, a lad whom members of the Post had seen grow up and who was killed m Normandy on July 16 1944) The ceremonies involved no speeches but rather a roll call of the County dead at the Cross and then at the Scroll The rites ended with a firing squad sounding volleys and the blowing of taps.

Years of exposure to the elements largely obliterated the names on the Scroll and on Saturday, May 30, 1953, the County Council of the American Legion dedicated a bronze plaque which was placed on the tableture and which simply read

★

IN MEMORY OF
THE MEN AND WOMEN
OF
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
WHO MADE THE
SUPREME SACRIFICE THAT
FREEDOM MIGHT LIVE

★

The plaque had been provided through the efforts of a committee headed by "Doc" Bradley, Fast Commander of Oxon Hal Post #108 White crosses and poppies were placed at the Cross and the Scroll The crosses and the music which enhanced the ceremony were provided through the sole efforts of O R Butler

of the Snyder-Farmer-Butler Post #3. The plaque was dedicated by Area Commander Woodrow W Bailsman of Cheverly Post #108

The third monument in Veterans Memorial Park pays tribute to the Prince George's County veterans and dead of the Korean and Vietnam Wars It also was the result of voluntary efforts of private citizens. In March of 1 1811 Mr William Hickey and Mr Francis Salveron, both World War U veterans and members of the Bladensburg Promotion Committee. urged the committee to propose the construction of a fitting memorial to honor the veterans arid dead from Prince George's County of the Korean and Vietnam campaigns in which the United States participated. On October II of that year the Town Council, under Mayor Susanna Cristofane, enacted a formal resolution for the erection and dedication of such a memorial A proclamation in support of these efforts by Prince George's County Executive Parris Glenderung was read to the Town Council in March of 1983. A ground-breaking ceremony was held on April 15 and the Monument was dedicated in a ceremony on Independence Day. 1983.

An honor guard from the Cheverly Post # 108 of the American Legionpresented the colors Councilwoman Marion Hoffman of Bladensburg recognized distinguished guests. The principal address was given by United States Representative Steny Hoyer and the memorialwas dedicated by Prince George's County Executive Parris Glenderung Among those attending were numerous Vietnam veterans including Terry Mansberry of Oxon Hill, who had a close friend died in his arms in Vietnam. and former prisoners-of-war Larry Stark and Jim Warner.

The monument is of Elberton Blue Granite and was constructed by the Falvey Company of Washington. D.C. Mr Merle R Cox, president and treasurer of the company, is a disabled veteran of the Korean War. The Falvey Granite Company was started by Mr M J Falvey, a stone mason who worked on the construction of the Washington Monument in 1884.

The Korea-Vietnam Veterans Memorial is inscribed with the words DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY, the motto of the United States Military Academy and the dates of both wars

KOREA June, 1950 — July, 1953

VIETNAM July, 1959 — May, 1975

The dates of the Vietnam War are the official dates of the first and last American casualties in the war agree with the dates given on Vietnam Veterans Memorial on the Mall in Washington, D.C. The Korea-Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Bladensburg is in honor of all those from Prince Georges County who served in either war.

The haunting quality of the historical echoes that reverberate among war memorials such as those at Bladensburg has a unique grip on the emotions Mr Francis Salveron of Bladensburg was born in the Philippines and became General MacArthur's personal aide from 1942 to 1945 at the Generals request Because of the planned dedication service on the Fourth of July this year. no ceremonies were conducted by the Town of Bladensburg on Memorial Day Nevertheless, Mr Salveron, a man who spent over twenty-four hours in the water after his ship was sunk in the Battle of the Java Sea and who waded ashore with MacArthur in me Philippines, arose at dawn this past Memorial Day, went to the Bladensburg War Memorials, raised the American flag, and remembered.

EXHIBIT 8

THE WAR MEMORIALS
OF BLADENSBURG
JULY 4TH, 1983

THE WAR MEMORIALS OF BLADENSBURG

by

Richard A. Wilson

Bladensburg, an historic small town in Prince George's County, Maryland, has become the focus of the County's efforts to remember and honor both its veterans and war dead. At the crossroads of two major thoroughfares at the west end of the town there is an area known as Veterans Memorial Park. On the parkways here stand three monuments to the men and women of Prince George's County who served their country in the four major wars it has fought in this century. The activities behind the erection and dedication of these memorials span over sixty years. The drive and commitment of citizens of the County and their choice of Bladensburg, the site of an infamous American defeat, to hallow their veterans and their fallen give insight into one of the worthiest traits of the American character: the free citizen's giving of service and acceptance of sacrifice for the good of community and country.

The War of 1812: Battle of Bladensburg

Bladensburg is a town rich in historical associations. One of the less glorious of these is that it was the site of a brief and somewhat disreputable chapter in American military history. On August 24, 1814,

during the War of 1812, a hastily assembled army of about seven thousand Americans, mostly militia, largely ill-trained, inadequately supplied and armed, and incompetently led, scattered and fled before the disciplined assault of a much smaller force of British regulars at Bladensburg. The defeat in itself was of limited military importance. No valuable American army was destroyed; no decisive strategic advantage was lost. The engagement only occurred because a haughty British rear admiral, who had recently compelled an American flotilla trapped on the Patuxent to destroy itself, willfully defied his orders to retreat. Having routed the only American forces available to defend the Capital, the British advanced into Washington, set fire to, and largely destroyed a number of government buildings including the Capitol and the White House.

The United States government was unable to defend the seat of its operations and had fled to safety. It should be noted that the American president at the time, James Madison, had been personally present at Bladensburg as commander-in-chief of the forces in the field, the only such occasion in American history, when the rout of the Americans began. Five Cabinet members had also been present including Secretary of State James Monroe, the future president, who had performed tirelessly as an army scout during the four days before the battle.

The British dealt a demoralizing blow to an already divided country engaged in a seemingly inconclusive war. Yet, devastating as the burning of Washington seemed at the time, its principal effect seems to have been to stiffen America's will to resist. In short order there followed a major defeat of the British on Lake

Champlain at Plattsburg, successful repulses of the British at Mobile and Baltimore, and the brilliant American victory at New Orleans which put an end to the hostilities. The United States won its "Second War of Independence" and never again did Great Britain attempt to regain any part of her former American colonies.

The Battle of Bladensburg was a low point in this ultimately victorious war. It enabled the British to inflict a symbolic destruction of American ideals and principles by the actual destruction of major government buildings in the nation's Capital. However, there are other aspects of the conflict which display admirable qualities that are central to the American. spirit.

Most of the American soldiers at Bladensburg were there by choice. They largely consisted of raw militia and thousands of them assembled in Washington to meet the British inva-sion and give substance to the newly created Tenth Military District which existed primarily on paper. On the grounds of the very Capitol the British later set fire to, they heard read to them a proclamation from their commanding general which stated that thousands of volunteers, like themselves, were on their way to join them and "to teach our haughty foe that freemen are never unprepared to expel from their soil the insolent foot of the invader." Leaving the Capital to meet the British, they exhibited in their unprofessional enthusiasm an ideal of America's independence: citizen soldiers spontaneously banding together to repel the enemy.

Furthermore, the battle was not an unmixed victory for the British. Their disciplined and experienced

army, veterans who had fought against Napoleon, took relatively heavy casualties to brush aside an unprepared American opposition. They experienced a sharp taste of the best the United States could put forth in the way of fighting men. In the last line of the American defenses was a battery of cannons manned by Commodore Joshua Barney and a detachment of about five hundred marines and flotillamen. Veteran seamen who were recently forced to destroy their vessels rather than let them be captured, they made an heroic stand against overwhelming odds. Even after several thousand supporting militia had fled before British bayonets and fire, they stood their ground. Even though some of them were armed only with handspikes and cutlasses, they launched a successful counterattack against British infantry with cries of "Board 'em! Board 'em!" At least one account has it that some of these navymen were bayoneted with fuses in their hands as they tried to get off final shots at their attackers. Only when hopelessly surrounded did Barney, seriously wounded, order his officers and men to spike their guns and retreat. At their commander's insistence they reluctantly left him lying next to one of his cannons to await capture. Barney and his men perhaps best typified the Americans' determination to preserve their independence and displayed courage as great as any seen in the war.

In Veteran's Memorial Park there does not yet stand any marker or monument to the men who fought at Bladensburg. However, if the visitor to the existing monuments looks down Bladensburg Road towards Washington, he will see a prominent hill off to the left about a mile and a half away. It was on that hill that Barney and his men made their gallant

stand. The hill is in historic Fort Lincoln Cemetery. On it today, behind a mausoleum, there is a small concrete memorial and, a few feet away, a commemorative plaque both of which honor Commodore Barney and his men. The monument was erected by the late Mr. L. O. Minear, former owner and president of Fort Lincoln Cemetery, and is located in the vicinity of what has been termed "the brightest spot on Bladensburg battlefield."

The defeat suffered at Bladensburg and the ensuing destruction in the Capital were redeemed by ultimate victory. But the impulse to resist such defeat needs no redemption. It justifies itself. It is therefore fitting and proper that Bladens-burg itself, the site of a brave but unsuccessful attempt to defend America's Capital, the symbolic heart of its free political institutions, is in a large sense a kind of memorial not only for Prince George's County, or for the Free State, the Old Line State of Maryland, but for the country.

The First World War: Memorial Cross

The same kind of voluntary spirit that animated the militia in the War of 1812 was behind the efforts to establish the formal recognition and appreciation in Prince George's County of other Americans who served and died in other wars.

In 1919 Mr. John R. Riggles, President of the Good Roads League of Prince George's County, and Mrs. J. H. Norman of Hyattsville started a drive to raise funds for the construction of the Memorial Cross to honor the men of the County who lost their lives in World War I. Mr. Riggles became the chairman and Mrs. Norman the treasurer of The Prince George's Memorial Committee. The Committee included ten

mothers of men who had died overseas. Mr. Riggles stated the intention of the Committee succinctly in a fund-raising letter.

Dear Friend:

To honor your comrades lost in the War, we are going to dedicate the National Defense Highway, which runs from Bladensburg to Annapolis, to them, and build a massive sacrifice cross at the beginning of the Highway.

This Memorial Cross for the soldiers, sailors, and marines is to be 40 feet high (cross part weighing 16 tons) built of snow white Portland cement, made in Maryland and mixed with Maryland's own blue lime-stone.

In less than a year enough money had been raised to start work. The Memorial Cross and the National Defense High-way were first formally dedicated on Sunday, September 28, 1919. Mrs. William Farmer, mother of the first soldier from Prince George's County to be lost in the war, broke the ground for the Cross's foundation. The Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy during the war, delivered a eulogy in which he spoke of the Highway and the Cross:

A concrete highway that will be a boon to the traveler from far and near, that will never fail in rain or sun, that every day in the year will present an unalterable face to every duty expected of it, as did the men in whose honor it was named; and a cross that will stand for time and eternity, like the principles they defended.

Mrs. Martin Redman, mother of the first sailor from Prince George's County to die in the war, dedicated the Defense Highway.

Mrs. Redman succeeded Mrs. Norman as treasurer of the Memorial Committee in 1920. By November 19th the fund drive had raised a net amount of $1,523.16 and spent the last of it on the Cross. The Snyder-Farmer Post #3 of the American Legion, Hyattsville, began its own fund raising drive and by 1922 had taken over responsibility for the completion of the Cross, its liabilities and assets having been legally transferred from the Committee to the Post. The property on which the Cross was being built was deeded from the Town of Bladensburg to the Snyder-Farmer Post. After four years of intense fund raising activities, the Memorial Cross was completed and its final dedication was held on Sunday, July 12, 1925.

The keynote speaker at the ceremony was Representative Stephen W. Gambrill of the Fifth Maryland District. In his address Representative Gambrill said:

> *You men of Prince George's County fought for the sacred right of all to live in peace and security and by the token of this cross, symbol of Calvary, let us keep fresh the memory of our boys who died for a righteous cause.*

The Cross was unveiled by Mrs. Bradley A. Snyder of Bladensburg who was assisted by John H. Hiser, Commander of the Snyder-Farmer Post #3. The Post was named after Maurice B. Snyder and George W. Farmer, two of the first Prince George's men killed in France. It was thus in a seemly and fitting manner that the initial and final dedication ceremonies for

the Memorial Cross importantly involved the mothers of two of the fallen.

At the bottom of the Cross was a bronze tablet on which the names of forty-nine war dead had been inscribed, and beneath these names, the following quote from President Woodrow Wilson:

> *The right is more precious than peace; we shall fight for the things we have always carried nearest our hearts; to such a task we dedicate our lives.*

The only other inscriptions on the monument were the four words, one on each of the four sides of its base:

VALOR; ENDURANCE; COURAGE; DEVOTION

Originally planned to be constructed by Fred Drew, Louis de Franceski, sculptor, and Marshall J. Smith who drew the plans, all of Washington, the Cross was completed by John D. Early, sculptor and architect. By 1929 the total cost of the Cross including a stone wall around its base was estimated to have been $25,000 of which $23,000 had been raised and donated by the Snyder-Farmer Post #3.

In 1965 the Bladensburg Rotary Club provided floodlights for the Memorial Cross which were first turned on in April of that year. On Saturday, July 12, 1975, a fiftieth anniversary celebration of the dedication of the Memorial Cross was held. The Master of Ceremonies for the occasion was John H. Hiser, Past Commander, Snyder-Farmer Post #3 who had been the Commander at the original dedication ceremony.

The Memorial Cross has endured and is a well known landmark in Prince George's County. It is the site of numerous commemorative services.

The enshrinement of the memory of citizens of Prince George's County who fell in yet other battles in defense of their country and its fundamental principles continued; beyond the First World War with the same intensity of voluntary participation.

On Sunday, May 28, 1944, the American Legion of Prince George's County consisting of posts located in Colmar Manor, Bowie, Cheverly, Greenbelt, Hyattsville, Laurel, Mt. Rainier, Seat Pleasant, and Upper Marlboro dedicated a tableture across the road from the Memorial Cross. This tableture, known popularly as the World War II Scroll, honored the men and women of the County who had died in the Second World War.

In a dignified and solemn ceremony presided over by Capt. Samuel Harvey, the concrete scroll was unveiled by Mrs. Angar Anderson of Cheverly who represented the County's Gold Star Mothers of the war. The principal address was delivered by the Hon. LeRoy Pumphrey of the Maryland House of Delegates. In his speech Mr. Pumphrey declared that:

> *Our County men died as free men always die – be-cause death is preferable to slavery.*

The Scroll contained the names of the County's Gold Star Heroes.

A year later on Sunday, May 27, 1945, the Snyder-Farmer-Butler Post #3 of the American Legion conducted a memorial service which began with a parade from the Hyattsville Armory to the Memorial

Cross and ended with rites at the World War II Scroll. The ceremonies involved no speeches but rather a roll call of the dead at the Cross and then the Scroll. The rites ended with a firing squad sounding volleys and the blowing of taps.

On Saturday, May 30, 1953, the County Council of the American Legion of Prince George's County conducted an area level service at the Memorial Cross and the World War II Scroll. Area Commander Woodrow W. Bousman, Cheverly Post # 108, dedicated a bronze plate which was placed on the tableture. The plate had been designed, inscribed, obtained, and affixed by a committee headed by "Doc" Bradley, Past Commander, Oxon Hill Post #248. The inscription simply read:

IN MEMORY OF
THE MEN AND WOMEN
OF
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
WHO MADE THE
SUPREME SACRIFICE THAT
FREEDOM MIGHT LIVE

White crosses, each with an American flag and a poppy, were placed at the Cross and the Scroll. The crosses and the music which enhanced the ceremony were provided through the sole efforts of O. R. Butler of the Snyder-Farmer-Butler Post #3, Hyattsville. The Snyder-Farmer Post's name had been modified in 1944 to include the name of Harry M. Butler, a lad whom members of the Post had seen grow up and who was killed in Normandy on July 16, 1944. The chairman of the Memorial Day Observance Commit-

tee for the occasion was Mr. William F. Kossar, Past Department Vice-Commander, Bryan-Toole Post #172. Although no names can any longer be read on it, the Scroll today is, jointly with the Memorial Cross, the site of annual memorial rites.

The Korean and Vietnam Wars: Veterans Memorial

A third monument in Veteran's Memorial Park pays tribute to the Prince George's County veterans and dead of the Korean and Vietnam Wars. It also was the result of voluntary efforts of private citizens. In March of 1982 Mr. William Hickey and Mr. Francis Salveron, both World War II veterans and members of the Bladensburg Promotion Committee, urged the Committee to propose the construction of a fitting memorial to honor the veterans and the dead from Prince George's County of the Korean and Vietnam campaigns in which the United States participated. The Committee made such a proposal to the Town of Bladensburg in July of 1982. On October 11th of that year the Town Council under Mayor Susanna K. Cristofane enacted a formal resolution for the erection of such a memorial. The Bladensburg Veterans Memorial Fund was established and efforts were started to raise the approximately nine thousand dollars it would cost. In November of 1982, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission approved the placing of the Veterans Memorial in the park area south of Route 450. A proclamation in support of the efforts behind this Memorial by Prince George's County Executive Parris Glendening was read to the Town Council in March of 1983. Mayor Cristo-fane, Mr. Glendening, Mr. Merle R. Cox of the Falvey Granite

Company, Mr. Terry Mansberry, a Vietnam veteran, and members of the Bladensburg Promotion Committee and the Town Council participated in a ground breaking ceremony on April 15, 1983. The monument was put in place in June of 1983 and was dedicated in a ceremony on Independence Day, July 4, 1983.

The monument is made of Elberton Blue Granite and was constructed by the Falvey Granite Compny, Inc. of Washington, D.C. Mr. Merle R. Cox, the president and treasurer of the company, is a veteran of the Korean War and a member of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans in Maryland.

While the Memorial Cross and the World War II Scroll were erected to honor the County dead of the First and Second World Wars, the Korea-Vietnam Veterans Memorial is a tribute to all those from Prince Georges County who served in either of those latter wars. It memorializes the sacrifices made by, in the words of the County Executive's Proclamation:

> *... those veterans of the Korean and Vietnam campaigns who also served their country with honor and dignity for the preservation of American ideals and freedom for all mankind.*

Veterans Memorial Park and its three monuments are located roughly where the advancing British troops in 1814 first drew American fire from across the river. In the general vicinity is ground where American blood flowed for a cause so like the causes that other Americans fought and died for elsewhere. It seems more than fitting that some of these Americans should be given permanent remembrance on ground their forbears once defended. The War

Memorials of Bladensburg reverberate with historical echoes that remind us of those who made personal sacrifices that we might go about our daily lives in peace, security, and freedom. As the great Athenian statesman Pericles said to other freemen at a time when another free way of life was imperiled:

> *For where the rewards of virtue are greatest, there the noblest citizens are enlisted in the service of the state. And now, when you have duly lamented, every one his own dead, you may depart.*

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The final quote is from Thucydides, The Peloponnesian War, translated by B. Jowett.

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The following are those whose services collectively made possible the construction and dedication of the Korea and Vietnam Veterans Memorial:

Bladensburg Town Officials at the time of the drive's inception:

MAYOR — COUNCIL MEMBERS

Susanna K. Cristofane
Timothy J. McNamara
Della L. Buscher
William R. Seymour
Larry T. Lyons

Bladensburg Town Officials at the time of the Memorial's dedication:

MAYOR — COUNCIL MEMBERS

William R. Seymour
Timothy J. McNamara
Della L. Buscber
Marion M. Hoffman
Larry T. Lyons

1011

TOWN ADMINISTRATOR TOWN CLERKS

T. Eric Morincato
Elsie S. Morrison
Mary Donaldson

TOWN TREASURER – Clare J. Murtha

THE BLADENSBURG PROMOTION COMMITTEE

Daniel L. Long, Chairman
Marion M. Hoffman, Vice Chairman
David H. Soule, Treasurer
Maribeth Soule, Secretary
The Honorable Susanna K. Cristofane, Historian

MEMBERS

Dorthy Branock
Sarah Long
Anna Salveron
William A. Hickey, Jr.
Peggy Raynor
Francis Salveron
Lillian Hinebaugh
Sheila Rice
Lucy Seymour

HONORARY MEMBERS

Alvin R. Maier
George Saslow

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Hugh B. Robey, Maryland-National Capital Park end Planning Commission
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EXHIBIT 9

PEACE CROSS

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
LIBRARY

Presented by
History Division
Md-NCPPC

Everyday thousands of vehicles pass through the intersection in Bladensburg where Maryland Route 450 and alternate U. S. Route 1 join together. At some point, as they negotiate the intricate traffic pattern, the riders catch at least a fleeting glimpse of the Peace Cross which stands in one of the islands between the lanes, but as they continue on their busy way, probably few give further thought to the Prince George's County landmark and to what it symbolizes.

The past forty years, which have witnessed World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War, have diminished the enormity and pervading influence of World War I. To those who lived through the time, however, World War I was a milestone by which they gauged a large portion of their existence. When the United States was drawn into the conflict, its people turned a boundless energy to production of the materiel vitally needed by the American Expedition-

ary Force and the faltering European Allies; to their "boys" who went out to "make the world safe for democracy," they gave whole-hearted and enthusiastic support. That they would ultimately win was taken for granted, but as the inevitable casualty lists grew, some thoughts turned to the means of commemorating the names of those who had sacrificed their lives to achieve victory.

Even before the Armistice was reached in November 1918, a local group of citizens (probably typical of many others in the country) had formed the Prince George' s County Memorial Committee. Its purpose was to plan and finance the construction of a monument honoring the county's war dead. Mr. John Ruggles was chosen president of the committee, Mrs. J. H. Norman was designated treasurer, and a campaign to raise funds was begun.

"Contribution Pledge" sheets were circulated throughout the county with a call for everyone to participate, regardless of how small or large the donation. The lists of those who responded tell something about the county' s economic level for the most common pledges were 25 cents, .50 cents, or a dollar, the latter often made in the name of a couple or family. Added to the total collected from the general public were several generous checks from Washington business firms and the profits from a lawn fete, a dance, and an excursion on the Chesapeake Bay.

The committee 's plans called for a massive cross "forty feet high (cross part weighing 16 tons) built of snow white Portland cement, made in Mary-land and mixed with Maryland' s own blue limestone" to be placed in the town of Bladensburg. With the consent

of the local commissioners, it was to be built on a portion of land set aside as public at the town's very inception.(1)

An act of the Assembly, calling for the erection of the town of Bladensburg "on the south side of the Eastern Branch of the Potomack River in Prince George's County near a place called Garrison's Landing," was passed in 1742. When the original sixty lots were surveyed and platted, a space designated as the "Public Landing" was laid out along the water's edge. (Illustration 1) Its size and shape were determined by the river's course which changed occasionally due to spring run-offs or the flooding brought on by heavy rains. The Public Landing was also known as "the Wharf," and it was there that ships tied up to discharge or take on cargo.(2)

Only a few years after its founding, the town's potential as a port was enhanced by action of the legislature. In 1747, to regain its competitiveness in European markets, Maryland was virtually compelled to enact a tobacco inspection act similar to the one adopted in Virginia. The law stated:

> That, for the more effectual preventing the Exportation of Trash, bad, unsound, and unmerchantable Tobacco, all Tobacco which shall be exported out of this Province" after December 1, 1748 "shall be brought to some, or one of the public warehouses,....and shall there be viewed and inspected.

To accommodate the planters, facilities at shipping points throughout the province were set up as inspection warehouses. Evidently the quantity of tobacco expected to move through the fledgling town of Bladensburg was sufficient to justify the placing of

an official inspection house there. Situated "on the lot [#19] and at the Warehouse belonging to Dr. David Ross," it was manned by one inspector.(3)

Inspection was carried out at that location until the late 1770's when, having heard from the inhabitants of Prince George's "that the present situation of the warehouses for the reception of tobacco in....Bladensburgh is so low that great losses have been frequently sustained from floods and high tides and that....necessary repairs would exceed the expenses of erecting new warehouses," the General Assembly authorized the Justices of the County Court "to purchase of the Commissioners of Bladensburgh part of a lot in said town laid out and reserved for a market lot." After a required survey of the lot (#37 on the town plat), the Justices were then ordered "to build and finish one or two warehouses." Their choice was "a large tobacco warehouse, with a capacity of 2,000 or 3,000 hogsheads." According to chronicler Dawson Lawrence, it was constructed "in the upper part of the village ...to avoid the freshets which swept down the river bottom; from there it [tobacco] was drayed down to the vessels at the wharf and taken to Alexandria for re-shipment to Europe."(4)

If one man can personify the character of a town, in the case of early Bladensburg that man would have to be Christopher Lowndes, who entered into a wide range of maritime-related business ventures. As an original settler, he took up lot #52 and, shortly afterward, acquired lot #53. On those two lots he built his "very elegant" dwelling house, naming it "Bostock," or "Bostwick," after the family's ancestral estate in Cheshire, England. In 1749 he purchased

lot #60, immediately adjacent to the Public Landing, and on it he erected a store and granary which eventually descended to his son, Benjamin, and then to his grandson, Andrew Buchanan Lowndes. Another enterprise was a rope walk where, according to a 1755 advertisement, he had in stocks:

> All Sorts of Cables, standing and running Rigging of every Sort and Size; also Spun-Yarn, Marline, Housing, Amber-Line, deep Sea-Lines, Log-Lines, Lead-Lines , and any Kind of Rope that can be made of Hemp: likewise Sail-Twine, Whipping-Twine, Seine-Twine, Drum Lines, &c.(5)

By 1762 he was prepared to sell a vessel

> NOW upon the Stocks at Bladensburgh, and will be launched sometime in this Month, August, A Vessel of 58 Feet Keel, 23½ Feet Beam, 9 Feet 4 Inches clear between Decks, 8 Inches dead Rise: she is calculated for stowing To-bacco, and it is believed she will carry 330 Hogsheads, she will be fit-ted with Sails, Rigging, An-chors and Cables.(6)

When Lowndes sought four or five seamen for the HAWKE in 1756 and described the ship as "now lying in the Eastern Branch of Patowmack," there is no telling how far up river the ship stood for, as Lawrence stated in his 1878 Historical Sketch of Prince George County, Md.:

> It is still an open question whether the sea vessels came to the wharf at Bladensburg, and loaded the tobacco for its long voyage across the ocean, or whether vessels of lighter draught conveyed the produce further down the river. Some of the old inhabitants aver

> that the large ships came directly to Bladensburg and were there loaded; others say that at no time was the channel deep enough to permit this.(7)

The problem with the channel was chronic, and as early as 1762, a number of prominent gentlemen were named as managers of a lottery

> for raising the Sum of Two Hundred and Twenty Pounds, for removing several Shoals, in the Eastern-Branch of Patowmack, from the Wharf at Bladensburgh downwards, and from thence to the Bridge up-wards, and for enlarging the Wharf.(8)

During 1759 the normal flow of trade was temporarily interrupted by the presence of smallpox in the village. Since most people chose to keep a distance between themselves and that dreaded disease, one merchant advertised:

> On account of the danger that people would be in coming there to dispose of their tobacco or to deal with the factors for goods.... the store belong-ng to Edward Trassford, Esq., and Sons of Liverpool and at present under the management of Richard Whittle is now moved from Bladensburgh to Mr. Magness's house....at the Eastern Branch Ferry; at which all persons....may assure them-selves of having the best market price allowed them for their tobaccos.(9)

While the Public Landing was the heart of Bladensburg's water-borne trade, it figured in overland travel as well. The early construction of a bridge at Bladensburg provided a link on the principal road running from Annapolis on Chesapeake Bay

to Georgetown on the Potomac. Using that route, travelers coming from the east entered the town on East Street/West Street. Upon reaching the Public Landing space, they turned right onto Water Street, the main thoroughfare. As that street left the village limits on the north, it became the turnpike to Baltimore. Almost immediately it crossed a bridge over the Eastern Branch and, a short distance beyond the span, a spur cut off to the west, bridged the Northwest Branch, and headed for Georgetown.

When a contingent of French troops bevouacked north of the town in July 1782, the map detailing their campsite indicated only the single bridge over the Eastern Branch, the one on the road to Baltimore. (Illustration II) In all probability this was the bridge reconstructed in 1772 after an ice-jam had carried away its predecessor. Bladensburg was described by one of the officers as "quite a pretty town on a fairly large creek that can accommodate boats up to 100 tons." Only a few months later, in September, a second Frenchman expressed a different impression, calling the Eastern Branch "a little river.... which is only 40 yards wide."(10)

Stage service between Georgetown end Annapolis commenced in the 18th century and continued well into the 19th, with Bladensburg a major stop enroute. The latter' s numerous taverns were able to furnish passengers with refreshment, a meal, or a night's lodging, whatever their wants or needs might be. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Louis Phillipe, King of France from 1830 to 1848, were among those who paused briefly in Bladensburg and then continued on to their various destinations.(11)

Around the turn of the 18th-19th century, the town, it was noted,

> was enlivened by the daily transit of some half dozen or more mail coaches, plying through to and from the capital of the United States. Twice a day the silence which brooded over its streets was broken by the blowing of horns, the clamor of stable boys hurrying with fresh relays of horses to the doors of rival stage houses, and by the rattle of rapidly arriving and departing coaches.(12)

After the ten-mile- square District of Columbia was ceded to the federal government in 1790, and development of the city of Washington began, the citizens of Prince George's, claiming "that the great mail road leading from Bladensburgh to....Washington is very circuitous, and passes over bad ground," petitioned the Assembly to open a new road. In compliance with their request, an act was passed in December 1800 appointing five commissioners and directing them to "lay out a public road from....Bladensburgh aforesaid, in the nearest and best direction that the situation of the country will admit, to....Washington, until it intersects the present road at or near the district line of Columbia." The task was to be carried out "with as little injury to private property as will comport with the public convenience." It was probably in conjunction with establishing the new route that a second bridge, crossing the Eastern Branch at the Public Land, was constructed at Bladensburg.

By 1804 its condition caused the Levy Court of Prince George's County to order Benjamin Lowndes and Richard Cramphin "to have repairs made to the bridge....at the south end of the Town....near

Lowndes store." The order for repairs was repeated in 1805 and again in 1809. By August 1812 a rebuilding of the bridge had become necessary, and George Calvert and Richard T. Lowndes were authorized to spend $150 in contracting with some person to do the job.(13)

Only two years later the new wooden bridge was part of the scene for a less than-illustrious episode in American history. On August 24, 1814 - a hot, sunny day - the Battle of Bladensburg occurred. (Illustration III)

It was shortly after noon that British soldiers, under the command of Major-General Robert Ross, entered the town via the Eastern Branch Road, moved through its streets, and spilled into the Public Landing. A barrage from the Americans positioned on the western side of the Eastern Branch temporarily halted their progress and inflicted a number of casualities. Recovering their initiative, some British advanced across the bridge, which "by some strange error, the American commander neglected to destroy," while others fanned slightly to the north and forded the river on foot.

On the far shore the main engagement took place. Hidden by the brush along the river's rank, the British regrouped and, after bringing up and firing their Congreve rockets, easily overran the first defensive brestworks established 400 yards beyond. As the hours passed, one by one the contigents of exhausted, poorly-organized American defenders gave way under their opponent's attacks until, by the end of the afternoon, Ross was able to muster his men and to march unchallenged into the nearly deserted capital city.(14)

That night the sky over Washington was aglow as the British put the principal government buildings to the torch. The enemy forces spent the next day in the city and then, on the 26th, undertook their withdrawal. Marching east, they retraced their way across the bridge and through Bladensburg, and continuing in an easterly direction, returned to Upper Marlboro. From there they traveled south to Benedict, Maryland, where their transports lay waiting in the Patuxent River.

Prior to the Revolutionary War, Bladensburg was, according to one observer,

> a thrifty, business-driving, little sea-port, profitably devoted to the tobacco trade, of which it constituted, at that day, quite an important mart. It was inhabited by some wealthy factors who had planted themselves there in connection with trans-atlantic houses, and whose mode of living, both in the character of their dwellings and in the matter of personal display, communicated a certain show of opulence to the town.(15)

By the beginning of the 19th century, however, Baltimore had become the busiest, most convenient, and best equipped port and was "swallowing up, in its vortex, the trade of all the towns in Maryland, and taking to itself the mercantile importance of the state."(16)

Bladensburg suffered along with the many other small ports, but it refused to give up its role easily. In the year 1800 Richard Cramphin was ordered by the Levy Court to arrange with the proper person for the construction of a new wharf. The next year, because they labored "under great disad-vantages in

trade by reason of obstructions in the eastern branch of Patowmack river," sundry inhabit-ants of Bladensburg sought permission from the legislature to sponsor a lottery. Their goal was to raise "a sum of money, not exceeding $2000, for the purpose of improving the navigation" of the branch. Responsibility for repair of the Wharf, at a cost not to exceed $75, was placed upon William Dudley Digges in 1815. Unfortunately, the efforts were in vain for, by that time, the steady decline had become irreversible.(17)

Although there was still a tobacco inspection house at Bladensburg in the 1830's, a visitor during the same period wrote that the town

> was before the revolution, a place of commercial consequence, but of the Eastern Branch, termi-nates at this place; only a few small vessels of light tonnage find their way up. The trade is very limited; fish and tobacco are the principal articles.(18)

By the end of next decade the transformation was complete, leading to the observation in 1849 that

> Bladensburg has been, for many years past, a qui-et - I may say, without meaning unfriendly disparagement - a drowsy and stagnant little village....from a date before the commencement of the present century, this village has been not only stationary in its growth, but even falling gradually away under the touch of time.... The rail road, which touches only on the border of the village, has now displaced the old stage coach, and the village slumbers are no longer broken.(19)

When, in 1870, the legislature drew up a measure to amend the Charter of the Corporation of Bladensburg, it specified in one section:

> That the public ground and property within said corporation, belonging to the village, shall be vested in the Commissioners, so far as to preserve the same, to prevent depredations thereon, and to have and to hold for the benefit of said corporation.(20)

The action gave the Commissioners title to, and the power to dispose of, what had once been the Public Landing.

Most of the area was still in their possession at the end of World War I, so although there is no documented verification in the town records, the Commissioners would have had to have made some kind of agreement with the Prince George's County Memorial Committee, in order for that organization to place the Peace Cross in the former Public Landing.

The site selected for the cross also marked the beginning of a new concrete road scheduled to be laid between Bladensburg and Annapolis. According to a letter sent by the governor to the Good Roads League of Prince George's County in April 1919, work would start as early as possible on the 26-mile long, 16-foot wide stretch of highway. Completion of the paving would at last enable motorists traveling between the two towns to use a direct route rather than going by way of Baltimore. As a further honor to the men lost in the war, the road was to be named the National Defense Highway.(21)

Plans for both projects had progressed to the extent that "everybody" was invited to gather in Bladensburg on Sunday, September 28, 1919. Josephus

Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy. "was the principal speaker at ceremonies....which included breaking ground for a memorial cross in honor of the 54 heroes from Prince George's County who died in the war, and the dedication of the national defense highway." In his remarks to the crowd, Daniels praised the people of the county for "being the first to actually erect a memorial." Ground for the cross was broken by Mrs. William Farmer, mother of George Farmer, the first soldier from the county to die in France, and Mrs. Martin Redman, mother of William Redman, "the first naval man in the county killed in the service, lifted a spade of dirt from the spot" where the highway was to commence. The Marine Band provided music, several speeches were given by local officials and "the exercises were concluded by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."(22)

Following the September 28th event, 1200 fly-ers were printed and distributed by the memorial committee. On its face the single page bore a sketch of the proposed cross and on its reverse it carried a lengthy text recounting the purpose of the committee and detailing plans for the cross it intended to erect at Bladensburg. It explained that "The Cross will be built by the voluntary contributions of the men and women who so keenly appreciate its meaning.... It will be constructed by Fred Drew, Louis de Pranceski, sculptor, plans drawn by Marshall J. Smith, all of Washington." Despite the positive statement, those names fail to appear in available subsequent records.(23)

Carnivals, excursions, and various fund raising efforts continued, and in November 1919, an agreement was made for the purchase of cement and for

the excavation of a 15 by 15-foot, 18-inch deep base. In the sane month charges for sand and gravel were also paid. Mrs. Norman's books were closed on November 19, 1920, and her replacement, Mrs. M. Redman, received a statement immediately from Edgar H. Moser, contracting engineer, showing a $60.71 balance due him on his $190.75 bill for lumber, stone, wire and other construction materials. Mrs. Redman served as treasurer until the spring of 1922 and during her term in office received and paid out a total of $675.80. Among her disbursements were an additional $476.55 to Edgar H. Moser and $12.50 to "Foster, Architect." At that point (early 1922), the committee gave up the struggle.(24)

Perhaps a part of the Prince George's County Memorial Committee's failure to reach its financial goal can be attributed to the keen competition it encountered. In January 1919 it had been proposed that an appropriate war memorial be erected in Upper Marlboro, the county seat, and by March a second memorial committee began meeting there in the Court House. During the summer that group, with the aid of sub-committees established through-out the county, solicited subscriptions to raise $7500. Their campaign was far more successful and on October 7, 1919, a little over a week after the ground-breaking for the Peace Cross, a bronze placque, bearing the names of forty-seven war dead, was unveiled in the Court House yard, and the cornerstone of a second section of the monument, a fountain, was laid. It seems likely that many citizens, aware the county already had a war memorial, deemed it unnecessary to support further attempts to complete the Peace Cross.(25)

Due to the lack of funds, "the Cross was in unfinished condition, and, being on the Washington-Baltimore boulevard, it became an eye-sore to those who passel it everyday." On February 25, 1922, after giving consideration to the facts that it was desirable the monument be completed at the earliest possible date and that the Snyder-Farmer Post of the American Legion had consented to take over the task, the Commissioners of Bladensburg resolved to convey to Snyder-Farmer Post #3 of Hyattsville a parcel of land on which "the cross now stands." The deed was to remain in effect as long as the Post was in Existance, but if the organization disbanded, the land, "together with the Cross and its surroundings," was to revert to the town. As the last entry in her records, Mrs. Redman transferred a cash balance of $32.67 to Snyder-Farmer.(26)

Shortly afterward, in a letter to the Maryland War Records Commission, the Legion post reported that it had taken over all contracts associated with the cross, but before work could proceed, it would be necessary to raise $5000. Of that sum, only $800 was in their hands. In another letter to the same Commission in September 1923, the secretary of the post wrote that "the plans have not progressed as they should have." After having accummulated about one-third of the amount needed, the drive for funds had stopped, and nothing had been done since the previous January. There were hopes, however, "of starting in again the first of the year."(27)

It took almost two more years of dogged determination on the part of Snyder-Farmer to bring their campaign to a successful conclusion. Finally, on the afternoon of July 12, 1925, after a last minute

filling and levelling of the grounds by the membership, the dedication ceremonies were held. Following the keynote speech by Congressman Stephen W. Gambrill, Mrs. Bradley A. Snyder unveiled a forty-foot high cross, with each arm stretching five feet and bearing no inscription other than the words "Valor," "Endurance," Courage," and "Devotion" on the four sides of its base. A mixture of concrete and marble, light brown in color with a reddish-brown border, "it was constructed at a cost of $10,000 by John D. Early of Washington, sculptor and architect." The removal of an American flag at the twelve-foot square base of the monument revealed a bronze tablet inscribed with "the names of 49 soldiers."(28)

The "John D. Early" credited with executing the Peace Cross was actually John Joseph Earley, who by the early 1920's had acquired a sizeable reputation for his works in mosaic concrete. Farley was born in New York City in 1881, served an apprenticeship under his father, a stonecutter, and at the latter's death in 1906, inherited the Washington stone-cutting business, the Farley Studio. With the son as director, the firm turned primarily to stucco and plaster work and enjoyed almost immediate success in obtaining both government and private contracts.

Just before World War I, the U.S. Office of Public Buildings and Grounds undertook the plan-ning and creation in Washington of Meridian Hill Park, "an elaborate neo-classical composition of retaining walls, stair cases, ballustrades, reflecting basins and formal gardens." All of these features were to be formed of concrete with a stucco finish, and the "Earley Studio was engaged to do the stucco work."

Having built a sample wall of gray which failed to satisfy the architect and the U.S. Fine Arts Commission, Earley developed the process of expos-ing the concrete aggregate "by stripping the forms while the concrete was still 'green'.... and....by remov-ing the still-soft surface sand and cement with wire brushes." The technique produced concrete of a creamy tan coloring which won the approval of the Fine Arts Commission. After further refinement by Earley - "step grading of aggregate for uniform appearance and the development of early strength by removal of excess free water" - the process was used throughout Meridian Hill Park.

Prior to his work on the Peace Cross, Earley had collaborated with sculptor Lorado Taft in Chicago. By rendering the latter's ambitious Fountain of Time in concrete, he had firmly established a new art form and had gained national recognition as a master in the field. Earley went on to complete other notable structures, e.g., the Shrine of the Sacred Heart in Washington, the Parthenon replica in Nashville, the Temple of Light in Wilmette, etc., and his association with them is well-documented. As far as the Peace Cross is concerned, however, the newspaper account of its dedication is the only existing record in which his name is mentioned.(29)

By 1935 the State Roads Commission was involved in a controversy "over the ownership and use of a small tract of land surrounding the Peace Cross" and "deeply concerned about the traffic hazard situation" at the junction in which it stood. In Chapter 432 of the laws passed that year, the Commission was requested by the General Assembly to determine if there was "right of possession in any one to any part"

of the land, and, if so, it was authorized to acquire the same by purchase or condemnation.

The property in question was known as the "Casey Tract." To be precise, it lay to the east of the Peace Cross, not surrounding it. It had originally been part of the Public Landing and appears to have been the only portion of that land disposed of by the Commissioners of Bladensburg under the authority vested in them in 1870. On July 21, 1874 they had conveyed 2020 square feet of the area, described as "being the same property where now stands a Black Smith Shop," to Earnest Koch. The shop was a long standing feature of the Public Landing for it is shown on the 1861 Martinet map of the town and again on the Hopkins' map of 1878. (Illustrations IV and V) Koch, the owner of several other lots in Bladensburg, died in 1881, bequeathing to his wife, Julia, "all my estate of whatever nature or kind whether real or personal, and wheresoever situated."(30)

When Julia Koch died the estate passed to two sons, Joseph H. and Charles J. F., shown in 1894 as "the only heirs at law" of Ernest Koch. At the end of 1903 Charles, who lived in Connecticut, deeded all his right to a one-half undivided interest in their father's land to his brother. On September 8, 1905 Joseph H. Koch and his wife, Teresa, sold the 2020 square feet "known as Koch's Blacksmith Shop" to Elizabeth Steubner and two years later she conveyed the property to William T. Casey.(31)

A survey made for William Casey in 1923 showed his lot sharing a common boundary with the Peace Cross grounds and the two, together, formed a triangular island isolated by the vehicular lanes at the junction of the Washington-Baltimore Boulevard

(alternate U.S. Route 1) and the new National Defense Highway (now Maryland Route 450). The survey also expanded the size of Casey's lot from, 2020 to 4462 square feet.(Illustration VI) Perhaps to establish clear title to the larger area, on November 5th of that year Casey and his wife, Laurena, conveyed the lot, as shown in the deed from Elizabeth Steutner, to William Galt Keyworth. Keyworth and his wife, the former Cora Casey, immediately reconveyed the property, with the boundaries and area as determined by the survey, to Casey. The constant on the lot was the shop which had become "Casey's Blacksmith Shop."(32)

Laurena Casey died on July 22, 1929 and Wil-liam T. Casey on February 3, 1933. Both were intestate. As a result, in 1939 one of the Casey daughters, Abbie Keller, brought suit in Equity against her brothers and sisters. She sought a court order for the sale of their parents' real estate, making it possible to divide the proceeds equally among the heirs. The defendants answered the Bill of Complaint, but for some unspecified reason, on July 31, 1939 all parties agreed to a dismissal of the suit.(33)

The property was still undivided and held by the Casey descendants in 1956. On May 25th of that year, under the authorization granted over twenty years earlier, the State Roads Commission brought suit against them, contending that the Casey tract was required for the construction of a controlled-access arterial highway at Peace Cross. Simultaneously with the filing, the Commission took possession of the lot and desposited a check for $4,462 with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, "the said sum to be a fair value of the land taken and the damages done to the

property." Because no purchase agreement could be reached with the defendants, the Commission petitioned for condemnation of the property. A jury, after viewing the premises and hearing the evidence, decided that the Commission's acquisition of the land was necessary, and that, upon payment of $4,462 to the defendants, title to the property should become vested in the State of Maryland.(34)

Prior to the initiation of the Roads Commission suit, steps were already under way on a flood-control project for the Eastern Branch, or Anacostia River, as it is now known. The conditions which had existed at Bladensburg in the colonial period had persisted into modern times, and the town and its neighboring communities were still plagued sporatically by the river's overflowing. On many occasions following heavy rains, the Peace Cross had stood alone in the midst of a temporary lake while motorists were forced to use time-consuming detours on their way into and out of Washington.

The years of pressing for relief were finally successful when funds were included in the federal budget for 1954. At an approximate cost of $13,920,000, the work of dredging, straightening and inclosing the river within earth levees was slated to be carried out in cooperation with the Army Corps of Engineers.(35)

On the 6th of December, 1954, the ground-breaking ceremonies for the project took place at Riverdale, a short distance up-stream from Bladensburg. On hand were Governor Theodore McKeldin and Maryland senators Butler and Beall. McKeldin was the main speaker, and as he stepped to the podium, he noticed that the state flag on display was inverted. "'Years ago the flag was flown upside-down as a

signal of distress,' he commented, 'but this is not an occasion for distress. Somebody please right that flag.'" The workmen did so, and the governor began his address.(36)

By 1960 the State Roads Commission had engineered and completed the new layout at the Peace Cross intersection. Having determined that out of the land acquired from the Casey heirs there was an excess that was no longer needed, the Commission deeded 0.33 acre to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. During the next year, the latter agency sponsored renovation work on the cross, and for some time, it stood encased in scaffolding.(37)

On July 12, 1975 at 7 P.M., the Snyder-Farmer-Butler Post of the American Legion hosted a special ceremony to mark the 50th anniversary of the cross' dedication. As a crowd gathered, the scene was reminiscent of the one which had occurred in 1925. A further reminder of the earlier event was the Master of Ceremonies, John Henry Hiser. Commander of the Post at the time of the original dedication. He was presented with a gold replica of the cross by Mayor Susanna Cristofane of Bladensburg who also delivered the welcoming address. The honored guest of the evening was Chaplain (Colonel) James J. Murphy from the office of the Chief of Chaplains, U.S. Army.( )

Each year on Armistice Day, the Legion Post assembles at the base of the cross to pay homage to the men it symbolizes. Thus, for a few moments, the true significance of the memorial cross is brought back into focus. Most of the time, however, it is simply taken for granted; it is just there.

(1) Records of Snyder-Farmer-Butler Post No. 3, The American Legion, Department of Maryland, Hyattsville (shown hereafter as S-F-B)

(2) Archives of Maryland - Volume XLIV, p. 306

(3) Ibid - Volume XLIV, p. 596

(4) Lee Van Horn, Out of the Past, Prince George's County Historical Society (Riverdale, Md., 1976), p. 178: Hopkins' Atlas of Prince George's County, reprinted by Prince George's County Historical Society (1975). p. 8

(5) Prince George's County Deeds, Liber BB: folio 605; Prince George's County Wills, Liber TT1: folio 6; Maryland Historical Magazine - Volume 2, p. 276; Maryland Gazette - Thursday, June 26, 1755

(6) Maryland Gazette - Thursday, August 5, 1762

(7) Ibid - Thursday, August 12, 1756

(8) Ibid Thursday, February 4, 1762

(9) Van Horn, p. 110

(10) The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army 1780-1783 edited and translated by Howard C. Rice, Jr., and Anne S. K. Brown (Princeton University Press and Brown University Press, 1972), I, 73; and II, 87; Van Horn, p. 134

(11) Maryland Gazette - Thursday, July 31, 1789, Thursday, December 24, 18011 Louis Phillipe, King of France, Diary of my Travels in America, translated by Stephen Becker (New Yorks Delacorte Press, 1977), p. 20

(12) John P. Kennedy, The Life of William Wirt, Lea and Blanchard (Philadelphia, 1849). I, 18

(13) Minutes of the Levy Court, Prince George's County (1795-1818), pp. 215, 346, 433 - Hall of Records; Van Horn, p. 241

(14) Records of the Columbia Historical Society, XXXVII-XXXVIII, 152; A Narrative of the Battle of Bladensburg in a Letter written by Thomas Parker - Rare Books, LC

(15) Kennedy, p. 19

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(16) Joseph Scott, A Geographical Description of the States of Maryland and Delaware (Philadelphia, 1807), p. 128

(17) Van Horn, pp. 236, 267; Laws of Maryland, 1801, Chapter XXVII

(18) Jonathan Elliot, Historical Sketches of the Ten-Mile Square forming the District of Columbia (Washington, 1830), p. 284

(19) Kennedy, p. 18

(20) Laws of Maryland, 1870, Chapter CDXXVIII

(21) Prince George's Enquirer - Friday, April 17, 1919

(22) [Annapolis] Evening Capital - Friday, September 26, 1919; The [Baltimore] Sun - Monday, September 29, 1919

(23) Original flyer in the possession of Mrs. Hugh McClay, Hyattsville

(24) Records of Snyder-Farmer-Butler Post #3, American Legion

(25) Prince George's Enquirer - January 13, March 7, July 25, August 15 and October 10, 1919

(26) Prince George's County Deeds, Liber 421: folio 381

(27) Records of Snyder-Farmer-Butler

(28) The Washington Post - Monday, July 13, 1925

(29) Frederick W. Cron, The Man Who Made Concrete Beautiful, Centennial Publications (Fort Collins, Colorado, 1977)

(30) Prince George's County Deeds, Liber HB9: folio 493; Prince George's County Wills, Liber WAJJR1: folio 232

(31) Prince George's County Deeds, Liber JWB30: folio 208; Liber 17: folio 80; Liber 27: folio 17; Liber 31: folio 471

(32) Ibid, Liber 206: folios 374, 375

(33) Equity No. 10326

(34) Law No. 7755, Circuit Court for Prince George's County

(35) Maryland State Planning Commission Newsletter, February 1954 and January 1955

(36) The Baltimore Sun - Tuesday, December 7, 1954

(37) Prince George's County Deeds, Liber 2511: folio 99; The [Washington] Evening Star - Wednesday, September 13, 1961

( ) Records of Snyder-Farmer-Butler

EXHIBIT 10

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

Case No. 8:14-cv-00550-DKC

AMERICAN HUMANIST ASSOCIATION, FRED EDWORDS, BISHOP MCNEILL, AND STEVEN LOWE,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION,

Defendant.

DEPOSITION OF
PHILLIP R. HOLDCRAFT
MARCH 12, 2015

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* * *

Q. Okay. Do you have events that you hold not at the Post but sponsored by the Post.

A. Yes.

Q. And can you tell me about those events?

A. We have patriotic events that are held every Memorial Day and Veterans Day down in Veterans Park in Bladensburg.

Q. Are those the only two off-site events that you hold?

A. Yes.

Q. And can you describe to me where they are held?

A. At Veterans Park in Bladensburg.

Q. And can you describe Veterans Park in Bladensburg?

A. Veterans Park has several memorials. They have a World War I memorial. They have a 1812 memorial. They have a 9/11 memorial, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam memorial, plus flags.

Q. Was the 1812 memorial in fact commemorating the 1814 Battle of Bladensburg?

A. Yes.

Q. And can you describe how far away this is from the Post?

A. Maybe half a mile.

* * *

Q. What is Post 3 American Legion?

A. It was a post that was part of the Department of Maryland that was chartered through national. It would have been the third post chartered in Maryland. That's why it's called Post 3.

Q. And does it exist anymore?

A. No, it does not.

Q. Do you know when it ceased existing?

A. In 1991.

Q. And when did Post 131 begin existing?

A. I believe it was 1946. It was the date of our charter.

Q. So Post 131 and Post 3 coexisted for some years; is that correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. And did you know where Post 3 was located?

A. Post 3 did not have a post home.

Q. Do you know why?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Was Post 3 associated with any particular area of Maryland?

A. Hyattsville, I believe.

Q. Okay. Can you describe the Memorial Day events that you hold at the Veterans Park?

A. Memorial Day events are held over between the two flags, in between the World War I and the Vietnam Korea Memorial. We have a presentation of colors. The Star Spangle is played. The -- we have an invocation.

I announce that the meeting is beginning, the event is beginning. I turn it over to a representative of the town of Bladensburg, and they introduce their invitees or special people in the audience. Council, usually it's council, women and men of Bladensburg and Colman Manor, Cottage City, plus the mayors.

And then they turn it back over to me, and I will introduce the veterans represented there, the heads of veterans' organizations, VFW, American League, the Irish War veterans, the Post, the commanders or whoever their attendees are. Then the -- turn it back over to bladensburg, the town. They will introduce the mayor. Usually it's the major of Bladensburg.

He will give a speech relating to the veterans that passed on Memorial Day, or all veterans that

have died. At that time, after he's done, it will be our guest speaker that the legion has designated or has -- is the guest speaker for the event.

Q. Okay,

A. And then then will read a speech. Then after that, we'll lay floral tributes in front of the different monuments, whoever brings one, we'll call them up, say the city of Cottage City, and they decide which memorial they want to put the floral wreath at.

Q. Do you know how they choose which memorial to lay the flower wreath at?

A. No.

Q. Do they lay the wreath at the World War I memorial?

A. Some have. Yes.

Q. You say some have. Do most not?

A. On Memorial Day, no.

Q. Okay.

A. Most do not. Then after the floral wreaths, because you interrupted me there.

Q. Oh, I am sorry.

A. After the floral wreaths, then we have -- we invite everybody back to the Post after the ending of the ceremony. We have benediction. Then we play the taps and retire the colors.

Q. And that concludes it?

A. And that concludes the ceremony.

Q. And does the chaplain deliver the invocation then -- at the beginning and the benediction at the end?

A. If they are available.

Q. Okay. If they are not, who does?

A. It will either be the master of ceremonies for American Legion or another representative from the Legion.

Q. Okay. And you said mayors, plural. What mayors are involved in the events on Memorial Day?

A. The mayor of Bladensburg is always there. Then we've had the mayor of Colman Manor, and the mayor of Cottage City.

Q. Does there –

A. Which are all within a mile of one another.

Q. And do you consider that the Post sponsors the Memorial Day event?

A. Yes. That is our event.

Q. And –

A. That's the Legion's event.

Q. And does the town cosponsor it?

A. No. They are invitees. We invite them to participate.

Q. And are you familiar with a group or organization called the Bladensburg Patriotic Committee or Bladensburg Promotion Committee?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell me what that –

A. I'm familiar with one. I know of the other but I'm familiar with one.

Q. Would you tell me what it is?

A. The patriotic committee.

Q. Is there a patriotic committee and you believe that there's also a promotion committee?

A. I don't know whether that exists or not.

Q. Okay. And –

A. I, no, I don't know whether it is or not.

Q. Okay. The patriotic committee, is that associated with the town of Bladensburg?

A. I'm not quite sure. I understand the question. If it's a government entity, I'm not sure.

Q. If you don't know, just tell me you don't know.

A. I don't know.

Q. Okay. And then could you describe the Veterans Day events. Is there anything different with the Veterans Day events than what you described with the Memorial Day events?

A. The only things that's different is we do it in front of the World War I memorial. We do it in the median for Veterans Day.

Q. And why is that?

A. Tradition.

Q. And you said Memorial Day is held between the two flags? Is that – did I remember that correctly?

A. That's correct. That's where we set up the podium.

Q. And where in the median do you set up the podium for the Veterans Day events?

A. At the rear of the monument. In the sense that the plaque is on the front, If you look at it, if you consider the front of the monument where the plaque is, then we do it in the rear.

Q. Okay.

A. Because that's where all the space is available.

Q. Yes. Okay. So am I understanding the Veterans Day also begins with an invocation?

A. Correct.

Q. And it concludes with a benediction?

A. That's correct.

Q. And does the chaplain typically deliver that invocation and that benediction?

A. The same holds true that if he's available, he does it. If not, then someone else from Post 131 will do it.

Q. And can you tell me who the current chaplain is?

A. It is a Warren Bradley.

Q. And does Mr. Bradley have a religious affiliation to your knowledge?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know the names of any previous chaplains?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell me the ones you do know?

A. A Frank Stultz and a Keith Hearst.

Q. Okay. Can you think of others?

A. No. I've only been a member there for nine year.

Q. Do you know if Mr. Stultz has a religious affiliation?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Do you know if Mr. Hearst has a religious affiliation?

A. Personally, yes.

Q. And what is that affiliation?

A. Catholic.

Q. Okay. Why do you know he has it and not the others?

A. I attended one of his son's –

Q. Masses?

A. No. His son's – became an eagle scout. And the troop was – was part of St. Gerome's there in Hyattsville. That's where they held the reception.

Q. Do you ever hold religious services at – as part of either Memorial Day or Veterans Day events?

A. No.

Q. If you'd like to take a brief break, this is a good time.

A. I can walk around.

- - -

(Recessed at 2:55 p.m.)

(Reconvened at 3:10 p.m.)

- - -

BY MR. DOTY:

Q. We are back on the record. Does the Post ever hold Fourth of July events at the –

A. No.

Q. – Veterans Park?

A. No.

Q. Has it in the past?

A. No. We've attended events, but we haven't held them.

Q. What do you mean when you say you have attended events?

A. We've been asked to provide the color guard, or we've been asked if we want to lay a floral tribute.

Q. Okay.

A. But we have not – it is – we do not do the program. We are not in charge of it.

Q. Who has asked you?

A. That would have been the Bladensburg Patriotic Committee.

Q. Okay.

A. And, the Bladensburg Promotional Committee asked us.

Q. I believe earlier, unless I misheard your testimony, you said you weren't aware of the Bladensburg Promotional Committee. Did you refresh your recollection?

A. Did I know what they were, was no. I am aware of them, but I don't know what they do.

Q. Okay. I just wanted to clarify. Thank you.

You also testified earlier you were aware that there were some Jewish members of your organization. Can you tell me how many?

A. No.

Q. Could you describe the invocation that opens your meetings and if it's – is it the same invocation that opens the Memorial Day and Veterans Day events held at the memorial?

A. Yes.

MR. BERRY: Can you rephrase the question just to clean up the form?

MR. DOTY: Sure.

MR. BERRY: Thank you.

MR. DOTY: He didn't like the way I asked it because it wasn't a very well-asked question.

MR. BERRY: Happens to the best of us.

BY MR. DOTY:

Q. Can you describe the invocation you have at the beginning of the Memorial Day event?

A. I'm not sure exact -- what do you mean by describe? I mean do you want the exact words or --

Q. If you know them, then that would be great.

A. I don't. I mean we just have an open prayer to God about the veterans, whether they are at -- their well-being and that type of thing for the families, the friends and the principles of democracy and freedom and everything.

Q. And --

A. It --

Q. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to cut you off.

A. Go ahead.

Q. Do the invocations mention Jesus?

A. No.

Q. Do they mention Christ?

A. No.

Q. Do they mention Allah?

A. No.

Q. But they do mention God?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you aware of any other organizations that have held events at the median?

A. Specifically at the median, no.

Q. How about -- and by the median we are talking about where the World War I memorial is, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. How about near the median?

A. Yes.

Q. What organizations were those?

A. The patriotic, the Bladensburg Patriotic Committee has a Fourth of July there. Within probably 400, 500 yards they had a 9/11 event there couple years, right after 9/11.

Q. Okay. Anything else?

A. Not that I can think of. No.

Q. Are you aware of an organization known as the Ku Klux Klan?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you aware of whether they have held events at the median?

A. No.

Q. No, you are not aware?

A. No, they have not, to our knowledge. They -- they had an event somewhere else, and people met there to get directions to where the other place was. But the meeting was not held there is what our understanding is.

Q. When was this meeting?

A. I don't know.

* * *

Q. Have you had any communications with the Commission other than about maintenance?

A. Relating to the memorial?

Q. The memorial or that property, yes.

A. No.

Q. Generally what -- have you had communications not relating to the memorial or that property?

A. Yes.

Q. And generally speaking what is the topic of those communications?

A. They own the property. They also own the property around our post.

MR. DOTY: Okay. I have no further questions. Thank you, sir. The Commission may, and your lawyers may.

MS. HARVIN: The Commission has no questions.

THE WITNESS: Are you with Park and Planning?

MS. HARVIN: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Oh, I didn't know that. Okay.

CROSS-EXAMINATION CONDUCTED

BY MR. BERRY:

Q. And briefly, Mr. Holdcraft, my name is Jonathan Berry, and I'm your lawyer. Does Post 131 have any religious affiliation?

A. No.

Q. Is there any type of religious requirement to join Post 131?

A. No. There is not.

Q. Is there any type of religious requirement to be a leader in Post 131?

A. No. There is not.

Q. To your knowledge how long has Post 131 held patriotic events at the memorial?

A. We can date back to 1967 that we have had events there that specifically related to 31.

Q. Thank you. No further questions.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION CONDUCTED

BY MR. DOTY:

Q. And I just have a follow-up from what he asked. Mr. Berry asked you if there was a religious requirement to be a leader of the post. And what I would like to know is are you aware of who the leaders in the post are?

A. Am I aware of the leaders.

* * *

EXHIBIT 11

HISTORY
SNYDER-FARMER POST NO. 3
AMERICAN LEGION
DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND
HYATTSVILLE MD
-BY-
GEORGE T. HUNTER
HISTORIAN
-1922-

INTRODUCTION

BIRTH OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

On March 15, 1919 at Paris, France, there assembled about a thousand delegates, officers and enlisted men, representing each of the divisions and separate units in the American Expeditionary Forces overseas.

The object of the assembly was for the purpose of formulating some plan to organize all the service men of the World War into a society.

The delegates assembled, knowing that they represented only the forces overseas, elected a committee to act with a committee of equal number in the United States, for the purpose formulating some plan whereby the forces abroad and those in the United States could, through representation, be brought together to effect such an organization.

Consequently, a caucus was called for May 8th to 10th, 1919, to meet at St. Louis for the purpose of getting a working plan for the organization.

The name of "The American Legion" was adopted by this caucus.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

The American Legion is a civilian organization com-posed of veterans of the World War. The preambled to the constitution explains its aims and objects. The preamble reads:

"For God and Country we associate ourselves together following purposes:

"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

HISTORY OP SNYDER-FARMER POST No. 3.
AMERICAN LEGION
DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND

ORGANIZING THE POST

The summer of 1919 found Hyattsville with a large number of Ex-Service men who had taken an active

part in the World War. It was these veterans that joined together as "Buddies" and conceived the idea that Hyattsville had. a considerable number of Ex-Service men and that they should all join together and organize a Hyattsville Post of the American Legion.

An application for a charter of an American Le-gion Post was applied for at National Headquarters and later signed by 25 of these veterans, the number required to organize a post.

The post was named in the memory of Corporal Maurice B. Snyder and Private George W. Farmer, both of Company F, 115th Infantry, 29th Division. This company formerly was Company F. first Infantry, Maryland National Guard, organized in Hyattsville.

These young herds were the first two Hyattsville boys to make the supreme sacrifice in the World War. They were both killed in action soon after their company went to the front.

They were both Hyattsville boys, having been raised here and attending the local schools. They were well known and liked by all in the community.

In memorial to their supreme sacrifice for God and for Country, the Post became known as Snyder-Farmer Post, and the charter was applied for in this name.

The Hyattsville veterans were the third in the state to organize an American Legion Post, therefore, the Post was known in numerals as Post No. 3, Department of Maryland.

THE FIRST MEETING

The first meeting of the Snyder-Farmer Post was held in the old Odd Fellow's Hall in Hyattsville, Tuesday evening, October 21, 1919. Comrade Parlett, acting as chairman, introduced the State organizer. He spoke on the history, organization, and purpose of the American Legion. Comrade Wayne of Baltimore, the State organizer. He spoke on the history, organization, and purpose of the American Legion. Comrade Wayne's address was inspiring to us all, as we were not familiar with the Legion at this time. He helped us to get a good start.

At this meeting our first officers were elected in the following order:

P. K. Parlett	Post Commander
J.N. Brooks	Vie Commander
W.H. Johnston	Adjutant
Thomas Montgomery	Finance Officer
Allan Pottinger	Historian

The office of Chaplain was held open until a suitable canidate could be obtained.

It was established at this meeting that the dues for the present calendar year, be at the rate of $2.00.

A committee of five were appointed by the chair to compose by-laws and arrange for a suitable meeting place and other matters of organization. Comrade Edlavitch was chairman of this committee.

At the close of the business meeting the members adjourned to a banquet given by the temporary committee of organization.

This banquet was one that we will all remember, for it was our first get-together feast, and we began

to feel that the Hyattsville Legion was under way and soon would be an active post, and so our first meeting was a success.

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JANUARY, 1922

At the first regular meeting of the year held January 5th, applications were received from the following men for membership in the Post; Harrie W. Newman, Louis Peter Chastain, Orion Reed Butler, Bator Brooks Latham and Harry Breckenridge Shaw, transferred from Francis Scott Key Post of Frederick, Maryland.

Officers for the year were installed by Comrade Edlavitch assisted by Comrade Williams as Sergeant-at-Arms.

Commander Aiello appointed the following members for the Executive Committee: J. N. Brooks, Alan H. Pottinger, J. M. Edlavitch, Waldo Burnside, Harrie Newman and L. Spangler.

Comrade Chastain was elected Chaplain of the Snyder-Farmer Post, this office having been vacant. Comrade Chastain is the minister of the Hyattsville M E Church and served faithfully in the World Var. We knew he was just the man for Chaplain, so when the motion was made by Comrade Brooks, he was unanimously elected.

The meeting nights of the Post were changed from the first and. third Wednesdays to the first and third Thursdays and the by-laws were to state the change when in vogue.

A committee was appointed by Commander Aiello to draft the by-laws and constitution. Comrade Burnside was appointed chairman of this committee.

After the business was concluded, the Post adjourned to the dining room, where a feast awaited them, Cigars were passed and the famous Post Quartet rendered many pleasing selections.

MEMORIAL CROSS AT BLANDENSBURG

This is the Cross as it now stands in its unfinished. condition, when the Synder-Farmer Post took it over to finish the job.

MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY

The Memorial Cross Drive was launched here.

At a regular meeting held January 19, 1922, the Soldiers Bonus for the State of Maryland was discussed. Motion was made that the Snyder-Farmer Post go on record as being in favor of the bonus, and that every member of the State Legislature be sent a copy of the resolution. This motion was unanimously carried.

A dance was held on February 8th under the management of Comrade Hiser, the sum of 035.00 was netted for the Post.

Comrade Burnside chairman of the By-laws Commit-tee reported that the by-laws were completed. He read them and they were approved article by article. They were printed in pamphlet form and a copy given each member of the Post. Comrade Burnside

deserves much credit for his energetic work in drawing up these by-laws.

Comrade Edlavitch visited Buck Grimes in a hospital and reported that he had since been discharged.

At a regular meeting of March 23rd Comrade Butler presented Commander Aiello with a gavel.

MEMORIAL CROSS

The Snyder-Farmer Post, No. 3, American Legion, Hyattsville, Maryland, with the unanimous consent of the Prince George's County Memorial Committee, who started the cross, is going to take over, and complete the Memorial Cross located at the intersection of the National Defense Highway and the Baltimore Boulevard at Bladensburg, Maryland.

Articles were signed by the two committees at the meeting transferring the cross, its liabilities and assets, to the Snyder-Farmer Post No 3. An agreement between the Post and the town Commissioners of Bladensburg, giving the Post the ground on which the cross is located was also signed. The cross will be completed as near as possible to the original plans of the committee.

This cross is Prince George's memorial to her fifty-four heroes who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War.

On the evening of April 18, 1922 the Snyder-Farmer Post with the cooperation of Company F First Maryland Infantry launched the drive for the Memorial Cross at the National Guard Armory.

The award of cups and medals to Company F for marksmanship and athletic activities, was one of the great features of the evening.

The hall was filled with tables and there was a grand banquet for all. The menu served by the Ladies Auxiliary of Company F comprised Maryland fried chicken, petit pois, potato salad, lettuce, olives, tomatoes, ice cream, cake, cheese, crackers and. coffee. Cigars were then passed.

Mayor Ruche, introduced by former mayor Harry W. Shepherd, an honorary member of Company F, who was toastmaster, made the address of welcome. Rev. Louis P. Chastain, pastor Johnson Ave M E Church and Post Chaplain gave the invocation.

Colored jazz artists entertained instrumentally and vocally during the banquet at the end of which Col. D. John Markey, commanding the First Infantry, Maryland. Nation Guards spoke, in the absence of Adjutant. General Milton A. Reckord, Who telegraphed his regrets, Col. Markey present-ed "Hyattsville's Own" with cups and medals.

Lieut. Col. Amos 7. W. Woodcock, Commander, American Legion, Department of Maryland predicted the voters would approve of a bonus act passed by the legislature. He urged his auditors to put community before individual interest and told of the heroic death in battle of Capt. John D. Wade, formerly of Hyattsville.

T. Howard Duckett, of Bladensburg, eulogizing the county's was dead appealed for support for the memorial cross fund drive.

Commander C. L. Aiello, spoke of the laudable purpose of the post's determination to complete the cross and Capt. John N. Brooks of Company F outlined the plan proposed.

A number of copies of the five thousand edition of last week's "Independent" containing an outline of the plans for completing the cross and coupons upon which contributions might be made were also distributed; also books of ten coupons each to be filled out.

Capt. Brooks who heads the Memorial Committee, announced that $5,000 is needed to finish the cross. Other members of the committee are: J. Moses Edlavitch, John A Johnson, Alan H. Pottinger, P. X. Parlett Jr. W. G. Zeyworth and Harrie Newman.

At a regular meeting of the Post plans were made for the Post taking over the Odd Fellow's Hall and fitting it up for the new Legion Hall and. Club Rooms. The Odd Fellows moved to their new building and the Snyder-Farmer Post rented their old hall. Comrade Edlavitch donated the sum of $50.00 for furnishing the hall.

The bowling team of the Post finished second in the league. Comrade Henry Riser starred on the team winning a gold medal. All the bowlers were exceptionally good.

On the regular meeting of May 18, 1922 it was reported by Chairman Brooks of the Memorial Cross Commit-tee, that $450.00 was pledged and that the committee received a contribution of $50.00 from Mrs. Ida Burgess, one of the largest made and worthy of note. A very encouraging report was given.

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES

May 30, 1922

On Declaration Day, May 30, 1922, the Snyder-Farmer Post had a patriotic program for the entire day. At seven o'clock in the morning a dispatch of automobiles departed from the American Legion Building with a quantity of white flowers and wreaths of roses to decorate the graves of fallen heroes of Hyattsville, who lie at rest in Arlington and the nearby cemeteries. The Memorial Cross at Bladensburg and the Memorial Fountain at Marlboro were also beautifully decorated. The Legionnaires all wore their service uniform and a large number turned out. Many citizens of Hyattsville donated flowers and pretty wreaths to decorate the graves of those who died for us in the World. War.

At nine-forty five the Snyder-Farmer Post assemble at the American Legion Building, and marched to Arundel and Maryland Avenue where they were joined by other veteran organizations for a big community Parade which was the big feature of the day. The order of the parade was as follows: Mayor and Town Council, National Training School Band, Civil and Spanish-American War Veterans, American Legion, Snyder-Farmer Post, No. 3, Veterans of Foreign Wars- Prince George's Post, No. 899, Company F, First Maryland Infantry, Volunteer Fire Department, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Women's Legion, Company F Auxiliary, Other Organizations and Public Schools of Hyattsville. The line of parade was down Maryland Avenue to Johnson Avenue up Johnson to Wine Avenue then down Ralston Avenue to Zantzinger's Park. Here the Memorial Services were held. Selections were played

by the Nation Training School Band. Church call was then sounded by Comrade J. P. Garrity and introduction and prayer by the Rev. L. P. Chastain, Post Chaplain. The Preamble to the Constitution of the American Legion was recited by Comrade Alan H. Pottinger, Vice Commander. Remarks were made by Comrade C. L. Aiello, Post Commander, then "Nearer My God to Thee" was sung by the audience. Dedication of the Colors then took place. After a preface by Commander Aiello, Mayor J. Frank Rushe presented the Colors to P. K. Parlett Jr. Past Commander, who accepted them on behalf of Snyder-Farmer Post. Display of Colors with Comrades Henry Hiser and George Williams color bears; Dedication by Capt. John N. Brooks, Past Commander, and "The Star Spangle., Banner," by the assemblage, concluded this phase of the program.

Arrangements for the day were in charge of the post's Memoria Committee, Waldo Burnside, Chairman.

On the regular meeting of the Post, held July 20, 1922, it was reported by Comrade J. N. Brooks, Chairman Memorial Cross Committee that $1,630.00 was on hand at the present time.

The delegates and alternates to the State Convention at Ocean City were elected as follows: Delegates: Comrades Parlett, Brooks, Aiello, and Sasscer: Alternates: Comrades, Pottinger, McClay, Miser and Hunter.

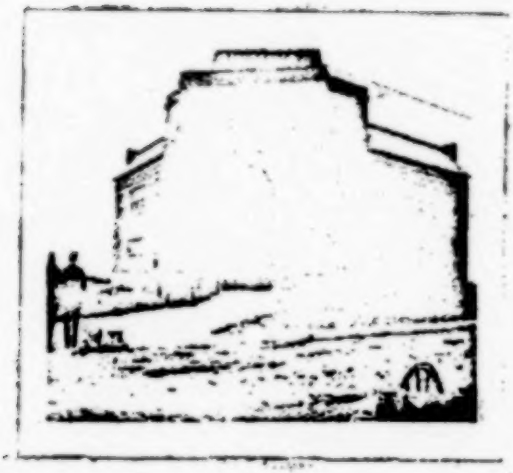
STATE CONVENTION, OCEAN CITY, MD.

August 25-27, 1922

At five thirty Thursday morning, August 24th, the delegates and alternates all turned out with their baggage ready for the trip to Ocean City, They assembled in front of the American Legion Building. Comrade Edlavitch carried McClay, Sasscer, Hunter and Hiser in his car while Comrade Parlett carried Pottinger, Brooks and Aiello in his car. It was a beautiful morning and all went well until the

STATE CONVENTION AT OCEAN CITY

The "Big Three" waiting for the ferry.



The School House where the Convention was held.

car operated by Comrade Parlett skidded when turning a sharp curve and smashed into a telephone pole. This accident was unavoidable, for the approach to the curve was hidden by trees and the road was in a bad condition having too much sand on a curve. The body of the car was demolished on the right side. Comrade Pottinger sustained a bad cut on his head while Aiello and Brooks were cut by the flying, glass. The accident occurred about nine miles this side of Annapolis, so we managed to stop a car and get our men to the ferry. Comrade Edlavitch took the wounded men in his car to the doctor, who inquired if they wanted a doctor or a Justice of the Peace, he evidently though they had been fighting. Our delegation reached Ocean City' alright, and the accident did not dampen the spirits of our men, for we all were ready to have the greatest time Ocean City could offer us. We were quartered in the Atlantic Hotel, which was the center of attractions. There

was dancing in the Ball Room until ten-thirty, when the crown adjourned to the Sun Gardens, (minus the sun) where we danced until two A M. We enjoyed a swim in the sun and then dolled up and gave the place the once over. When excitement was lacking we supplied it.

On the next afternoon we all attended the convention which was held in the school house. This being the first day of the convention, old business was brought up and the Veterans' Bureau was discussed. Many resolutions for the good of the legion were passed. We adjourned until nine A M Saturday. That evening we had much pleasure, both dancing and promenaded on the boardwalk with the fair blondes of the Eastern Shore. Thursday morning we arose unusually early for we had much business to attend at the convention. Comrades Edlavitch and Sasscar were appointed on committees. At this morning session all the business was completed so as to leave the afternoon clear for the election of officers.

At two that afternoon we assembled for the last session of the convention, after much electionaring and conversations over who was the best man for Commander. The Snyder-Farmer delegation decided that Comrade Renauf of Baltimore was the right man for the position of State Commander and fought hard for him. Comrade Renauf was nominated by Harry S. Barrett, who stated in his nomination speech that he had nominated the last two State Commanders. Comrade Sweezey was nominated by Brig-Gen Eilton A Reckord, while Comrade Carmichael was nominated by Comrade Tenney of Hagerstown. Comrade Renauf was given fifty nine votes on the first ballot, Sweezey forty one and Carmichael

twenty five. The number of votes required to elect was sixty four and it was not until the eighth ballot was cast that Comrade Renauf was elected. He received seventy eight, while Sweezey received only twenty one and Carmichael twenty seven. Evidently Comrade Barrett's theory of nomination proved effective, for he had again nominated the third Commander. Comrade Sweezey moved that the election be made unanimous and this was done.

The next officer was that of First Vice Commander. Comrade J. M. Edlavitch of our delegation was nominated as a reward for the splendid work that he so faithfully per-formed as an executive committee-man of the State and rho also had been Finance Officer of the Snyder-Farmer Post for the past two years. The nominations were immediately closed and Comrade Edlavitch was elected without opposition. The elections from here on were voted upon very fast as there were not many nominees. Comrade P. K. ParleTte of our delegation was elected as one of the Executive Committee-man. Comrade Edlavitch was also elected as one of the delegates to Nation Convention at New Orleans.

One delegate A.W.O.L.

Out for a morning stroll

"It won't be long now"

When the new Vice Commander stopped for a rest We adjourned at seven P M feeling that we had put Hyattsville and. the Snyder-Farmer Post on the map.

At eight that evening "La Societe des 40 Hommes at 8 Chaveaux" elected its State Officers. Comrade W. W. Covington of Baltimore was chosen as Grand. Chef de Train; Comrade Amos W. W. Woodcock, the retiring State Commander, was unanimously elected Grand Commisaire Intendant; Earle Lafferty of Baltimore, Grand Conducterre; Charles Leidlich, of

Baltimore, Grand Garde de la Porte: William M. Storm, of Frederick, Cheminot National. Allen Pottinger of Hyattsville, Claude B. Sweezey, of Baltimore, Alfred T. Truitt, of Salisbury and Leslie N. Coblentz, of Middletown, were elected. Grand Cheminots.

Following the meeting a grand banquet was held. This banquet joined us all together as buddies and. many of the popular War songs were sung with plenty of spirits. After the banquet ginger and other drinks were served. We had one glorious time that never will be forgotten.

The next day being Sunday and. the last day of the Convention many of our delegates left for home. Some remained over until Monday when they motored home with Comrade Edlavitch. This completed the State Convention and the end of a great time for us all.

On the evening of September 22, 1922 a big meeting of the Post was held in the club rooms. The Department Commander Comrade Renauf of Baltimore, honored us with his presence. He made a short address to the post, wherein he stated his desire for the Legion to co-operate with the Veterans' of Foreign Wars and all other Veteran organization for the benefit of the ex-service man.

Commander Renauf said he was going to do his best to help the disabled ex-service men and wanted to have a Veteran's Bureau hospital at Silver Springs. He also asked that the Snyder-Farmer Post offer their services to the Governor in helping to stop the crime wave in Maryland. Commander Renauf

praised our Post for the splendid work it was doing in completing the Memorial Cross.

Plans were made to attend the celebration and opening of the highway at Marlboro on the 20th of September. The Post will act as a body guard and feature in the parade.

It was decided that the best results could be• obtained in securing money for the Memorial Cross if the Post was divided into teams. It was voted upon and passed that the Post be divided into ten teams and that the members of the Memorial Cross Committee be the team captains, Comrades Brooks to be head of all the teams.

After the short business meeting the ben adjourned to a light banquet of "hot dogs" and coffee, then cigars were passed around Everyone enjoyed themselves and had a real good get-together time.

NATIONAL CONVENTION NEW ORLEANS

Comrades J. M. Edlavitch, J. N. Brooks, A. H. Pottinger, K. G. T. Hunter W. B. Hunter and H. Eiser from the Snyder-Farmer Post No. 3, attended the fourth National Convention held at New Orleans, Louisiana, October 16-20. Most of the delegates went on the Washington, D. C. "Legion Special" via the seaboard Air Line while the others went on the Southern. There was plenty of music on the trip and the Maryland and D. C. delegations became good friends. Legionaries from the John Paul Jones and Belleau Wood Post helped to show the fellows a good time. The dinners were cleared after "chow" and a free dance was held, which together with the wonderful jazz music rendered by the George Washing-

ton Post band aided by the wicket curves going thru the Carolinas made it some peppy dance.

"Stubby" the heroic bull dog of the A. E• F. attended the convention as mascot and attracted much attention with his medals for valor at the front.

Comrade Hiser acted as color bearer and displayed the Snyder-Farmer Post Colors in Atlanta Montgomery, New Orleans and many other large cities in the South.

Maryland made a big turn out for the convention. The Marylanders could be spotted through out New Orleans by their caps of orange and black.

The convention was held down on the levee in one of the large ware houses which was wonderfully decorated with flags and streamers.

One morning I attended the convention. It was an impressive scene that I can never forget. The morning was clear and beautiful, as I stood on the docks and viewed the long columns of Legionaries as they came marching down the docks on the Mississippi and then filed past me into the Convention Hall. The air was filled with patriotic marches and songs of war that echoed from bands and drum corps which flooded the city. I then realized what a mighty and powerful organization the American Legion is and what a great and good influence they can have upon the people of America both in times of war and peace.

The people of New Orleans showed us all a great time and seemed real glad to see us, for it was the first time a National American Legion Convention had met in the South.

The Snyder-Farmer Post held a military funeral on November 10, 1922 for Comrade William E. Seauber-

lich of Bladensburg, Maryland. The Post turned out in service uniform and the burial took place in Bladensburg. Three volleys were fired over his grave and Comrade J. P. Garrity sounded taps.

Comrade Seauberlich was suddenly taken ill at his home and carried to the hospital where he died a few days afterwards. He was born and raised in Bladensburg, attending the local schools in Hyattsville. At the time of the Mexican trouble he enlisted in Company F First Maryland Infantry and served on the Mexican Border. When war broke out with Germany he was mobilized into the Federal Army with Company F which became Company F 115th Infantry 29th Division. He served with this organization in France where he saw much active service.

Comrade Seauberlich was a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and also an active member of Snyder-Farmer Post. He accomplished much for the Post in the Memorial Cross drive. His sudden death was a shock to us and we deeply feel the loss of one of our best Legionaries.

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On Armistice night the Snyder -Farmer Post and Company F turned out in uniform and attended the M F Church in a body. The Rev. L. P. Chastain, Post Chaplain delivered a very patriotic and impressive sermon. Patriotic hymns were sung by the choir and the Post quartet rendered several selections. Comrade Garrity sounded church call before church and taps after the services.

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On December 7, 1922 the Post had a big attendance at the regular meeting. Two candidates were initiat-

ed into the Post. It was the first initiation the Post had executed and. two better candidates could not have been found. The candidates Comrades Ferguson and Grimes are both true veterans of the war, one having lost his arm and the other his leg in active service for his country.

The election of officers for the ensuing year took place and were elected as follows:

Commander	Alan H. Pottinger
Vice Commander	Waldo Burnside
Adjutant	Raymond Czarra
Treasurer	P.K. Parlett
Historian	G.R. Butler
Chaplain	L.P. Chastain
Sgt. at Arms	George Williams

The dues for the ensuing year were fixed at $5.00 per member.

The meeting was one of the largest of the year and many good speeches were made.

EXHIBIT 12

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

Civil Action No. 8:14-cv-00550-DKC

AMERICAN HUMANIST ASSOCIATION, FRED EDWORDS, BISHOP MCNEILL, AND STEVEN LOWE,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION,

Defendant.

DEPOSITION OF
FREDERICK C. STACHURA
MARCH 25, 2015

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* * *

significance of the port of Bladensburg and its role in history from the Century all the way to the 21st Century. So the location of the Peace Cross from a significance point of view is integral to what that is.

Q Go ahead.

A And if I just might add one other part of that previous thought. Not only – you asked about the moving of the Peace Cross, the physical moving of that object. Well, from a preservation point of view you don't dismantle or destroy something in order to reconstruct it again, because that's the only way that

that could happen. So again, when you destroy something and then when you reconstruct it, you have to ask about, well, what historic significance does it still possess. Is it still an object that dates back to or , or is it a contemporary structure that was rebuilt, a recreation.

Q You have been waiting for those questions, haven't you? Other than with counsel, has anyone discussed selling the land upon which the Peace Cross sits at the Commission?

A I have no knowledge of that.

Q Are you aware of anyone at the Commission suggesting that the Peace Cross may come down on its own?

A Well, given the previous email correspondence that we just reviewed, there is obviously concern that if nothing is done to the Peace Cross in the not to distant future, that yes. As a matter of fact, the Peace Cross is coming down now. I was just out there yesterday and picked up pieces of the delamination of the concrete aggregate, so it's well-known that there are structural issues and that at some point something has to be done.

Q Referring you back to the Exhibit the report, are you aware of whether the Commission has been able to adopt any of the measures contained in that report?

A I am not aware of any remediation since the time this report was generated. Remedial work would require a work permit. There have been no historic work permits that came into our office.

Q And notwithstanding the historical preservation concerns you discussed a few minutes ago, does the

Commission believe it's physically possible to relocate the Peace Cross?

A Can you repeat the question, please?

Q Does the Commission believe it's physically possible to move the Peace Cross?

A From an engineering point of view, I do not know.

Q And is it, to your knowledge, legally possible to sell the land that the Peace Cross is on?

A I would imagine that the Commission as owner of real property has the ability to transfer that property to or sell that property to anyone who may be interested in purchasing it or acquiring it.

Q Are you aware of any estimate of the value of the property upon which the Peace Cross sits?

A It's my opinion that that property has no value, that the property is not a developable lot, and also I would suggest that the property is actually a financial liability. It doesn't produce income and it requires maintenance, as we can see through our conservation assessment reports.

Q I believe you testified that you are not only familiar with some of the historic structures near the Peace Cross, but in general in Prince George's County? Is that a fair characterization?

A Yes.

Q Are you familiar with the monuments that are located outside the circuit courthouse in Upper Marlboro?

MR. DICKERSON: I'm going to object for the reasons stated in our correspondence with you and that the – well, we could, if you want, we can excuse

the witness for a moment or -- but that is our objection. Why don't we excuse the witness and I can amplify for you, unless you want to move on.

MR. DOTY: Well, the very first question is merely to ask him to identify what I'm talking about.

MR. DICKERSON: Is he familiar with that monument is the first question? Okay. That one is fine.

MR. DOTY: We will get to your objection.

MR. DICKERSON: Yeah.

MR. DOTY: Could we go --

MR. DICKERSON: You can ask him that one.

BY MR. DOTY:

Q Are you familiar with that monument?

A Which monument?

Q Are you familiar with the monuments in front of the Prince George's County circuit courthouse in Upper Marlboro?

A I'm not familiar with the monuments. Typically, my range of familiarity and expertise deals with those Prince George's County sites, objects, structures that are either designated as historic resources or historic sites within the county, but, you know, particular separate monuments apart from that, I'm not -- I have a vague recollection of the monuments maybe just from walking by that building, but I have no knowledge about those monuments.

Q Okay. And are you aware that -- are you aware of any other World War monument in Prince George's County?

A I'm aware of the other war memorial monuments within the Monument Park in which the Peace Cross is located; the veterans – the World War II monument, Korea, Vietnam and even the monument to the victims of 9/11.

Q So you are not aware one way or the other, is there a second World War monument in Prince George's County that was built around the same time as the Peace Cross?

A I am not aware of any, but that doesn't mean there isn't. I have limited knowledge as far as that goes.

Q Okay.

MR. DOTY: I think we are ready for your objection now. If we may ask you to step outside, please?

(Witness no longer present.)

MR. DOTY: Counsel, I proposed as an alternative to topics 21, 28 and 29 and to which you objected, an alternative topic, specifically the Commission's position with respect to the installation on Commission-owned land of monuments that are similar to monuments that have been installed on public land in other jurisdictions. I believe you have an objection to that as well?

MR. DICKERSON: Yes. We have an objection for that as detailed in correspondence, and more specifically, because the Commission does not have a policy on that. There are policymakers and we cannot designate an individual to respond and basically set policy with regard to hypotheticals. The Commission doesn't have any contentions regarding these other monuments. These other monuments would not be -- this would not be an issue unless and

until somebody proposed putting such a monument on Commission ground, and there is no way to designate anybody to speak to that. And this just gets to facts. It does not get to facts. It just gets to running through hypotheticals and trying to elicit an opinion from somebody who couldn't possibly bind the Commission without going through a proper policy vetting process. That has not occurred because the Commission hasn't taken a position on this and Commission doesn't have any contentions in this litigation associated with unknown hypotheticals.

MR. DOTY: I think that the following line of questioning that I would like to go into with this witness, separate and the apart from the alternative that I discussed or proposed, would ultimately go to topic , the religious nature of the Bladensburg cross and other public monuments. So what I would like to do is ask some questions about that.

MR. DICKERSON: You can ask him regarding the religious nature of the Bladensburg cross without an objection from me, but other public monuments are simply irrelevant to this. He cannot speak for the Commission regarding other public monuments. That gets into policy matters that we are simply without having – we don't have any contentions on those issue because those things are not relevant to the Commission, they haven't come in front of the Commission to be vetted and addressed by all the stakeholders.

MR. DOTY: The Commission, my understanding is, that the Commission contends that the Peace Cross has no religious nature whatsoever; is that correct?

MR. DICKERSON: The Commission's contention is, yeah, that's certainly correct.

MR. DOTY: And –

MR. DICKERSON: That it is not a – our contentions are what they are in this lawsuit. We do not agree with the Complaint. We answered the Complaint. We don't agree with the position that it is a, it establishes religion. It's more complicated than the one statement is what I'm getting to.

MR. DOTY: But given that one of the contentions is, of the Commission, that the monument is not of a religious nature, plaintiffs need to be able to explore the contours of that contention, and I believe the following line of questions is going to enable the plaintiffs to do that and that we are entitled to.

MR. DICKERSON: And when you say the line of questions, you are going to ask him about other monuments not on Commission land?

MR. DOTY: Correct.

MR. DICKERSON: I'm going to have to stand on my objection.

MR. DOTY: So –

MR. DICKERSON: We just can't designate somebody to speak for the Commission in that kind of open-ended fashion on things that theoretically I guess could come in front of the Commission but have not been properly vetted through the organization.

MR. DOTY: So shall we mark all of these exhibits now and then you instruct him not to answer as to any of them?

MR. DICKERSON: I'm not going to instruct him not to answer. I'm just declining to designate anyone to speak to this, to this topic. That's how the dispute I think should be framed.

MR. DOTY: Okay. So I'm going to go through these questions and your objection is noted for the record?

MR. DICKERSON: Yeah. Or if you want, if you want to go through the questions, I'm not sure you need to go through the questions to preserve that point. But that's -- the question really is whether you can get into those categorically or not, whether we should be required to designate somebody to speak to those categorically.

MR. DOTY: I'm going to mark each of these now so that we are not speaking in a vacuum as far as the exhibits go.

MR. DICKERSON: Sure.

MR. DOTY: 13.

(Stachura Exhibit Number 13
was marked for identification.)

MR. DICKERSON: This is 13. For the record, these are exhibits you wanted to ask him about?

MR. DOTY: Correct. 14.

(Stachura Exhibit Number 14
as marked for identification.)

MR. BYRON: Have we established what the procedure here is going to be? As I understand it, the Commission has not designated anyone for a potential line of questions with relation to these exhibits which are being entered. So if there is no witness for

the questions, I'm assuming that the questions can't move forward; correct?

MR. DICKERSON: That would be my understanding.

MR. DOTY: The dispute is whether the Commission was required to designate somebody to testify, and so I'm trying to establish without the witness present, for the record, what the questions are so we are not in a vacuum so we can also then when we go, if necessary, for a motion to compel.

MR. BYRON: I understand. But I guess my question is we are entering these into the record and so we can have a record of what the dispute is over, but the Commission has just said that they haven't designated anyone, regardless of whether they were required to or not, so there is no one present at this deposition who can answer these questions.

MR. DICKERSON: Correct. And as I

* * *

EXHIBIT 13

LETTER FROM

JOHN R. RIGGLES
PRESIDENT
SEABROOK

JOSEPH P. WILSON
VICE PRESIDENT
LANDOVER

MAURICE RACKEY
SECRETARY CAPITAL HEIGHTS

GOOD ROADS LEAGUE

OF

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD.

Seabrook Md,----------, 19-----

Dear Friend:

To honor your comrades lost in the War, we are going to dedicate the National Defense Highway, which runs from Bladensburg to Annapolis, to them, and build a massive sacrifice cross at the beginning of the Highway.

This Memorial Cross for the soldiers, sailors, and marines is to be 40 feet high (cross part weighing 16 tons) built of snow white Portland cement, made in Maryland and mixed with Maryland's own blue limestone. The names of the heroes will be inscribed on a bronze tablet, with data of birth, organization, battles in which engaged, etc., according to the

wishes of their mothers, ten of whom are on the committee.

You are appointed one of the overseas members of Mrs. J. H. Norman's (the Treasurer's committee). You are to get the names of every person in your community regardless of wealth, nationality, religion or politics. These names will be wrapped in an American Flag, placed in a bronze chest, and buried in the foundation of the monument by the school girls' committee, composed of Louise Littlepage, Alice Thornley, Elsie Casey, Dorothy Clark, Alice Rackey, Mildred Gray, Alice Gragervitch, and Gladys Cook. A soldier, sailor, and marine will assist them.

You are to collect funds from all who can afford it, (if not, forget it), but put down every name on the pledge. Others who are more fortunate, will make up the difference, Burns said

"When we are dead and laid side by side,
With fifty years to back it;
Who can tell by shaking the sod,
Which wore the ragged jacket?"

It has been-suggested that all the names of overseas and Asiatic men be inscribed in alphabetical order upon another tablet. What is your idea?

Send all funds to Prince Georges County Memorial, Mrs. J. H. Norman, Treasurer, Bladensburg, Md. Thanking you, I am

Very truly,
JOHN R. RIGGLES, Chairman,
Seabrook, Md.

Further developments may be found in Sunday's Washington Star, Monday's Times and Herald.

P. S.—Can you give us the names and addresses of any of the Prince Georges County boys who have received citations for bravery, D. S. C., or Croix de Guerre, to be printed in the official program.

The committee begins its long drive to solicit funds. Shown above, a letter from the committee to the collectors.

EXHIBIT 14

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

Civil Action No. 8:14-cv-00550-DKC

AMERICAN HUMANIST ASSOCIATION, FRED EDWORDS, BISHOP MCNEILL, AND STEVEN LOWE,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION,

Defendant.

DEPOSITION OF
LIEUTENANT BRIAN WATERS
MARCH 25, 2015

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* * *

Q * * * Are you able to tell me where on this photograph the shoulder that you –

A Yes. In fact, I'm trying to just get my bearings here. So if you look directly across from the Korean, Vietnam Memorial, the World War II Memorial, the 9/11 Memorial, there is a large area to the right. I think there is a vehicle that's depicted, it looks like some sort of van there. That's a lot of shoulder area where people routinely park.

Q So that appears to be on Bladensburg Road; correct?

A Yes.

Q So people park on the shoulder by Bladensburg Road and then walk across Baltimore Avenue to get to the cross?

A They can.

Q How else would they get there?

A Well, they could, they could reach the memorial from any direction. If they are coming from the Bladensburg waterfront, they can cross the street. If they are coming from, there is a park that's not depicted in the picture off to the side, the old Port of Bladensburg Park, they could walk along the shoulder and cross the street there. Of course, it's public open space and so people can reach the memorial from different directions.

Q And they would need to cross the street no matter what though?

A I'm sorry?

Q Am I correct that they would need to cross a street no matter what?

A That's right. To reach the memorial.

Q That's what I'm asking.

A Yes.

Q You can put that aside, unless there is something else you see that you want to add.

A That's it.

MR. DOTY: Counsel, let me just make it clear for the record, the Commission served responses to requests for admissions and then amended responses to requests for admissions. I have marked the original responses and I assure you that --

MR. DICKERSON: The response wasn't any different in the amendment to that particular admission?

MR. DOTY: Correct.

* * *

EXHIBIT 15

THE WASHINGTON POST AND
TIMES HERALD (1954-1959)

OCTOBER 19, 1955

PROQUEST HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER:
THE WASHINGTON POST (1877-1997)

PEACE CROSS FLOODING SEEN GETTING WORSE

By Harrison Hagemeyer
Staff Reporter

William F, Banville, who owns a large amount of real estate in Bladensburg, yesterday told the Prince Georges County Commissioners that the current effort to end flooding at Peace Cross is causing a worse condition than ever before.

"Not only are we getting more water than we ever did before," Banville told the board at its meeting in Upper Marlboro, "it's staying with us longer."

Banville said contractors building bridges across the Northeast Branch and levees along its banks have obstructed the flow of water so that it backs up worse than it did before the $14 million Peace Cross flood control project began. He said he thought the stream should have been dredged before the other work: started.

Banville, who said he owned the Crossroads Restaurant, the Palo Alto Tavern and other real estate in the vicinity. said he didn't think his tenants could "hold out" another year while the project is being completed.

"If they can't pay their rent, I .won't be able to pay my taxes," he said.

The commissioners said they would discuss the problem when they meet with the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission at 2 p.m. Oct, 28 to discuss progress and future bond issues to finance the project.

In other business the board awarded a $6228 contract for the surfacing of 350: feet of Berkshire dr., in Hampshire Heights, to the General Excavating Co., of Beltsville, The Beltsville firm was low of four bidders on the project, to be financed by Metropolitan improvement District Funds.

1090

EXHBIT 16

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WAR & AMERICAN SOCIETY

PETER KARSTEN,
EDITOR
University of Pittsburgh

Volume 2

Chapter Sixty-three

The Military, War, And Memory

G. Kurt Piehler

As a field of scholarly inquiry, only recently have historians joined scholars from the social sciences in trying to understand the role rituals, commemorative sites, monuments, and popular culture play in shaping the memory of the past. Although scholars differ on a precise definition of the concept of memory, they generally view it as distinct from historical scholarship that depends on a rigorous weighing of written and oral sources to reconstruct the past. Memory is diffuse and in the case of war is often shaped by the recollection of veterans, those mourning the war dead, as well as cemeteries, monuments, holidays, literature, and film (Ashplant, Dawson, and Roper 2004). Samuel Hynes, who wrote a memoir of his service as a Marine aviator in World War II (Hynes 1988) and an analysis of the impact of World War I on British society (Hynes 1991), analyzes diaries, memoirs, collections of correspondence, reports, and novels published by veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Vietnam War reflecting on how these individual authors, virtually none of whom were "professional soldiers," were affected by their wartime experiences and remembered them. Haynes believes Americans related to the Vietnam War the way Britons did to World War I, as "a war of national disillusionment that changed the way a generation thought about its country, its leaders, and war itself' (Haynes 1997).

George Mosse in *Nationalization of the Masses* (1975) stressed the pivotal role of ritual and co111memoration in forging the modern nation state beginning with the French Revolutionary state in the 1790s. Among the most influential concepts is the notion of "invented traditions" a phrase coined by Eric Hobsbawm and Terence Ranger in their path-breaking anthology on rituals and traditions aptly titled *The Invention of Tradition* (1983). Far from annihilating tradition or ritual, Hobsbawm's and Ranger's anthology suggested how modern societies have an uncanny ability to create, as well as alter time honored rituals and traditions. There is extensive literature by European historians of the First World War that underscores how the massive disruptions of this conflict, especially the staggering loss of life, would be reflected in memory and commemoration in Europe (Winter 1995). In *Fallen Soldiers* George Mosse (1990) asks whether the experience of

One of the most important contributions to the rich literature on Civil War commemoration takes into account the cost of reconciliation on the question of race. Recent scholarship, especially the work of David Blight (2001) and Kirk Savage (1997), have noted the growing marginalization of the service of African American soldiers in the Civil War and their virtual absence on most war memorials. The sentiment for reconciliation often minimized the crucial role slavery played in triggering the Civil War and instead emphasized commemorating the braver, of white Union and Confederate veterans. Carol Reardon's (1997) analysis myths surrounding Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg, traces how primarily views that of the served the purposes of proponents of "The

Lost Cause," evolved to eventually provided support for the advocates of national reconciliation.

The memorialization of the Civil War remained part of a growing movement, lead by established white Protestant elites to forge a series of national symbols and rituals — with many of them centered around the commemoration of war. For instance, the Centennial of the United States spurred the creation of new hereditary societies dedicated to preserving the memory of the American Revolution, such as the Sons of the American Revolution, as well as the Daughters of the American Revolution. Efforts were undertaken by both state and local governments, as well as private organizations, to preserve historic sites and battlefields associated with the war of independence and other American wars. At the same time, this era witnessed an interest in developing rituals to honor the American flag and to stress its display, especially in public schools (Piehler 1995, O'Leary 1999).

The Spanish—American War spurred the movement for reconciliation of the North and South. In the aftermath of this conflict, a number of communities built soldier monuments commemorating the service of those who fought the Spanish. Veterans of this conflict formed several organizations, including the United Spanish War Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. This latter organization evolved over the course of the twentieth century into one of the major organizations for veterans who served in overseas wars. In contrast to the Mexican—American War, the federal government established the precedent of repatriating the war dead for burial

in either a national cemetery in the US or private graveyard (Piehler 1995).

World War I provoked enormous divisions within Americans and significant antiwar opposition continued even after formal declaration of war. The conflict marked an unprecedented mobilization of American society that included the adoption of conscription, limitations of freedom of speech and press, and the control of key sectors of the economy. To shape the memorialization of this conflict, the federal government undertook a concerted effort to build overseas cemeteries and memorials in Europe through a new independent agency, the American Battle Monuments Commission. In contrast to the pattern following the Civil War, .the ABMC placed strict limits on the number and type of monuments private organizations or state governments could build on American battlefields and cemeteries in Europe. The World War I memorials and cemeteries created by the AMBC witnessed an increased use of religious imagery — for instance, chapels were built in each of the overseas cemeteries and the Cross became the principal grave marker in them (with a Star of David gravestone used for Jewish soldiers) (Piehler 1995).

* * *

EXHIBIT 17

THE AMERICAN MEMORY OF WAR

G. KURT PIEHLER

War has played a complex role in the formation of the American national identity. Several of the most important civic holidays — Independence Day (Fourth of July), Memorial Day, and Veteran's Day center on the commemoration of war. President's Day commemorates the service of a hero general elected as the nation's first president, George Washington, and the chief executive who led the nation through the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln. In most American communities, the only public sculpture that has been erected memorializes war. In contrast to other groups in American society, veterans have generally been accorded a remarkable array of financial benefits from the federal government.[1]

This essay will examine how the United States commemorates war and will focus on a crucial shift — a growing veneration of the war dead — that took place in the aftermath of the Civil War and First World War. Until the Civil War, there was scant interest in creating permanent cemeteries for the common soldiers who had fallen in battle. Moreover, few war memorials had been erected by either the

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[1] This essay will draw heavily from my book, G. Kurt Piehler, *Remembering War the American Way* (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1995). Since completing this study there has been an explosion of scholarship on the subject of memory and this essay will incorporate some of this recent scholarship on questions related to the memory of war.

federal government or other institutions within American society.

The Civil War fundamentally changed the American pattern of remembering war and foreshadowed trends that would become common in European society only during the First World War. Even before the Civil War ended, President Abraham Lincoln declared that the cemeteries of those fallen in the war were hallowed ground that would remind future generations of the epic struggle that had taken place. The cemetery at Gettysburg and at countless other battlefields were dedicated to preserve democratic principles. After the surrender of the South at Appomattox, the federal government devoted enormous resources to building a network of national cemeteries that honored the war dead and emphasized national unity. Along with dedicating those cemeteries emerged a new holiday — Memorial Day — that stressed rituals of remembrance commemorating the sacrifice of the fallen and their cause.

Veneration of the war dead would not be confined solely to the victorious North — in the defeated South private Ladies Memorial Associations emerged and took up the task of locating and interring the Confederate dead in permanent graves. For white southerners, memorialization of the war dead served as an act of mourning and grappling with defeat. Intertwined with these sentiments was defiance of federal authorities seeking to reorder southern society during Reconstruction. Southerners not only ignored federal cemeteries containing the Union war dead, but also created a separate holiday — Confederate Memorial Day — to remember their own war dead.

National cemeteries for Union soldiers and private ones for the Confederate war dead were part of a wider pattern that centered on democratizing the symbols of remembrance. Part of this democratization was represented by an explosion of interest in building war memorials — not just to hero generals, but also to the common soldiers who served in this conflict. No war before or after produced as many memorials as the Civil War, and the sectional reconciliation of the late Nineteenth Century spurred on the building of memorials.

The commemoration of war played an instrumental role in defining an ideal American and the values they should hold. In the post-Civil War period, the pattern of memorialization represented the growing pattern of democratization that had taken place in American society. Not only did the war produce memorials honoring common soldiers, but there are monuments acknowledging the religious and ethnic diversity of those who fought in the war. At the same time, there remained important limits to this pattern of inclusion, especially with regard to acknowledging the war record of African Americans.

This paper argues that the First World War followed many of the Civil War's patterns of remembrance, especially with regard to the veneration of the war dead. But World War I also witnessed an important shift in the use of religious symbolism in the new national cemeteries that were created in Europe. In contrast to Civil War cemeteries in America, these cemeteries had chapels and the gravestones used overt religious symbolism such as the Cross. The widespread use of the Cross can be read as an acknowledgment of the religiosity of many of

the combatants, as well as a new attitude by many Protestants toward incorporating religious symbolism into cemeteries. At the same time, the use of religious symbolism reflected a strain of exclusion directed against a small, but growing Jewish population.

The First World War would only be overshadowed by the Civil War in terms of the number of memorials it produced. Moreover, veterans along with their supporters forged a new holiday —Armistice Day — that made it into the American civic calendar. This heralded the emergence of a new type of memorial — the living memorial that eventually became the dominant way of commemorating war in the aftermath of the Second World War. Not until the post-Vietnam era did Americans rediscover the war memorial.

Historians Eric Hobsbawm and Terrence Ranger's anthology *The Invention of Tradition* demystified a range of national symbols and traditions. Collectively the articles in that book make a convincing argument for an often deliberate and calculated creation of tradition and rituals that can shift quickly and dramatically when it serves the interests of those holding political power. In the case of the memorialization of war, one of the most striking patterns of change is the treatment of the war dead. Although the burial of the dead is one of the most time honored practices of human beings — the veneration of the common soldier who fell in battle is a relatively recent phenomenon for the modern armies of Europe

and the United States.[2] During the *ancient régimes* of Europe, elaborate graves and monuments were often created for monarchs and senior military leaders. In sharp contrast, even in the early Nineteenth Century, the fallen soldiers of the armies fighting in the Napoleonic war could seldom expect a permanent grave in a cemetery. Samuel Hynes in *The Soldiers' Tale* cites the callous attitude toward the war dead of this period in a quote appearing in the *London Observer* in 1822: is estimated that more than a million bushels of human and inhuman bones were imported last year from the continent of Europe into the port of Hull. The neighborhood of Leipzig, Austerlitz, Waterloo, and of all the places where, during the late bloody war, the principal battles were fought, have been swept alike of the bones of the hero and the horse which he rode. Thus collected from every quarter, they have been shipped to the port of Hull and thence forwarded to the Yorkshire bone grinders who have erected steam-engines and powerful machinery for the purpose of reducing them to a granularly state. In this condition they are sold to the farmers to manure their lands."[3]

American attitudes toward the war dead were not quite as callous, but burials for the common soldier who died in the Revolutionary War after battles could be hasty affairs and seldom were graves marked with anything like a permanent gravestone.

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[2] Eric Hobsbawm and Terence Ranger, *The Invention of Tradition* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983).

[3] Samuel Hynes, *The Soldiers' Tale: Bearing Witness to Modern War* (New York: Penguin Press, 1997), pp. 17-18.

In contrast, Revolutionary officers who died in battle often received both elaborate funerals and memorial services, as well as the commissioning of monuments. As historian Sarah Purcell observes in *Sealed with Blood*, the Continental Congress actively promoted the public mourning and commemoration of several fallen hero officers who fought for the Revolutionary cause. One of the earlier hero generals hailed as a martyr to the American cause would be Richard Montgomery, killed leading an American army seeking to capture Quebec. Congress held a memorial service and underwrote the cost of purchasing a monument to mark his memory.[4]

Some efforts would be made to memorialize the fallen in the early Republic. When the construction of the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the early 1800s unearthed the bones of American prisoners of war who had died in captivity in British warships during the Revolutionary War, New York's Tammany Hall had these bones solemnly interned and the site marked with a monument commemorating their sacrifice.[5] At the same time, there was only a limited interest in building war memorials reflecting a skepticism in many quarters of American society about the suitability of monuments in a republican society. This sentiment combined with financial frugality explains

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[4] Sarah J. Purcell, *Sealed with Blood: War, Sacrifice, and Memory in Revolutionary America* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002).

[5] Robert E. Cray, Jr., Commemorating the Prison Ship Dead: Revolutionary Memory and the Politics of Sepulture in the Early Republic, 1776-1808. *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 56 (1999), pp. 565-590

why the U.S. Congress turned a deaf ear to almost all petitions from private organizations seeking federal support to build memorials to the Revolutionary War. When Congress did provide some funds for the commemoration of the Revolution, it restricted its support to acquiring paintings and monuments that would be part of the U.S. Capitol building.[6]

Within the District of Columbia, some monuments were built before the Civil War. Naval officers used private funds to memorialize those who died fighting the Barbary Pirates. A monument commemorating President Andrew Jackson as a general on horseback was built in the 1850s opposite the White House by funds raised by prominent Democrats.

Local efforts to commemorate war through monuments proved equally sporadic. Some cities built significant war memorials — most notably Baltimore which commemorated not only George Washington, but also the city's role in the War of 1812. Spurred by the approaching fiftieth anniversary of the American Revolution, Bostonians created a monument association in 1823 to build a monument to the Battle of Bunker Hill. The Marquis de Lafayette laid the cornerstone before a crowd of over 100,000 in 1825. Fundraising, however, proved difficult and the memorial was not finished until 1843. As a result of financial shortfalls, the Trustees were forced to sell off most of the battlefield to keep the project solvent.[7]

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[6] Piehler, *Remembering War*, pp. 27-30.

[7] Purcell, *Sealed with Blood*, pp. 195-209 and Piehler, *Remembering War*, p. 31, 33-34.

Americans looked to the classical world of Greece and Rome for inspiration and this certainly applied to the symbols and designs used for war memorials.[8] The obelisk, an ancient funerary monument, in vogue in Europe during the Seventeenth Century, remained the most widely used design for war memorials until the 1870s. The soaring Bunker Hill Memorial in Boston, the Washington Monument in the District of Columbia, and the modest monument erected by the citizens of Savannah commemorating General Nathanael Greene all used the obelisk.[9] Even when statues were commissioned, sculptures often used classical forms. Horatio Greenough created a colossal semi-nude statue of a seated George Washington draped in a rope for the Capitol rotunda. After the unveiling of the monument, many Congressmen expressed buyer's remorse and some suggested that the monument (except for the head) be cast in the Potomac.[10]

Overt religious imagery remains largely absent from memorials built in this era. In part, this absence reflected a strong sentiment among many political leaders and memorial sponsors to avoid sectarian symbols on monuments. Crosses, which emerged as a major symbol in America's overseas cemeteries built after the First and Second World Wars, were notably absent from memorials in this

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[8] Cecilia Elizabeth O'Leary, *To Die For. The Paradox of American Patriotism* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1999), p. 13.

[9] John Zukowsky, Monumental American Obelisks: Centennial Vistas. *The Art Bulletin* 58 (December 1976), pp. 574-581.

[10] Piehler, *Remembering War*, pp. 28-29.

era. This absence stemmed from antipathy toward the display of the Cross by many Protestants who associated it with Roman Catholicism. As one Presbyterian magazine declared, the Cross was »not a symbol of redemption through the blessed Saviour, but a perverted, abused symbol of a great system of superstition and imposture.« Until the late Nineteenth Century; many Protestants expressed opposition toward to the use of crosses as sacred symbols, even in church architecture, because they associated it with Roman Catholicism. The antipathy by many Protestants toward the Cross fueled several major riots by nativists aimed at driving out Roman Catholics, including one outside of Boston where a mob attacked a Roman Catholic chapel and only dispersed after successfully dislodging a Cross from the building and burning it.[11]

Sectarian intolerance also hindered the Washington Monument Society's efforts to complete the Washington Monument. Nativists lambasted the Society for accepting an ornamental stone donated by the Pope Pius IX for use in the construction of the Washington Monument. To prevent the stone from desecrating the monument, nativists linked to the American Party stole it and allegedly threw it in the Potomac. A nativist slate of officers succeeded in winning election to the board of managers of the Washington Monument Society in 1854 before eventually being ousted in 1858. The fiasco over the Pope's stone and the nativist takeover of the society

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[11] Ryan K. Smith, »The Cross: Church Symbol and Contest in Nineteenth-Century America.« *Church History* 70 (December 2001), p. 706.

derailed a movement within Congress to provide public funding for the monument. As a result, on the eve of the Civil War, the Washington Monument stood uncompleted with construction stopped and took on the appearance of a ruin — a fitting metaphor for the fragile state of nationalism.[12]

Religious rituals were part of many Fourth of July celebrations — the most universally observed holiday commemorating the American Revolution. In many communities, Fourth of July observances started with special church services and clergy were often tapped to deliver formal orations. But clergy did not monopolize the Fourth of July oration; politicians usually performed that role. Far from a somber holiday — Fourth of July celebrations remained raucous and usually featured parades that included not only former veterans and militia units, but also scores of public officials, local elites, craft workers, and the wider community. Festive dinners often gave way to a series of public toasts that praised not only the heroism of the Revolutionary generation — but often included overt political messages. Fireworks capped most community celebrations.[13]

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[12] Kirk Savage, "The Self-Made Monument: George Washington and the Fight to Erect a National Memorial," *Winterthur Portfolio* 22 (Winter 1987), pp. 225-242.

[13] David Waldstreicher, *In the Midst of Perpetual Fetes: The Making of American Nationalism*, 1776-1820 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1997); Len Travers, *Celebrating the Fourth: Independence Day and the Rites of Nationalism in the Early Republic* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1997).

Over time sentiments grew to remember the sacrifice of the average soldier of the Revolution. This prompted Congress during the Era of Good Feeling to respond favorably to President James Monroe's call to provide pensions to the veterans of the Revolutionary War to ensure they did not live in poverty in their old age. Although scaled back due to the costs, the precedent proved enduring. Moreover, the diminishing ranks of the Revolutionary War soldiers were often given honored places in Fourth of July parades and feted at special dinners.[14]

Revolutionary veterans never created a broad based organization open to both officers and the enlisted ranks. The Society of Cincinnati — founded by senior officers in Washington's command to preserve the legacy of the Revolution never admitted enlisted men. The Cincinnati never achieved their goal of convincing Congress to provide the Continental officers with half pensions for life. In several communities, state chapters of the Cincinnati did organize Independence Day ceremonies commemorating American independence, but it never became a dominant voice in these communities.

Like the officers in George Washington's army, the officers who fought with General Winfield Scott in the Mexican War formed their own hereditary organization — the Aztec Club — to preserve the legacy of their sacrifice. As in earlier conflicts the war dead usually ended up in hastily dug graves — often

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[14] John Resch, *Suffering Soldiers: Revolutionary War Veterans, Moral Sentiment, and Political Culture in the Early Republic* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1999).

buried along the line of march or hastily constructed cemeteries near the battlefields that were quickly abandoned. After the United States evacuated Mexico City after the signing of the peace treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo — the American burial ground soon became a garbage dump. But the commemoration of the Mexican-American War heralded one of the profound cultural changes in memorializing war that would occur during the Civil War. In contrast to earlier conflicts and foreshadowing actions taken during the Civil War, an embarrassed Congress appropriated money to purchase the land and establish a permanent American cemetery.[15]

Even before the Mexican war ended, some of the fallen were brought back to the United States for burial in their hometowns. Thousands of Bostonians thronged to witness the coffin of Captain George Lincoln carried through Boston escorted by several militia companies. Before sending his body to Worcester, Massachusetts, for final burial, ceremonies were performed at the Rev. Mr. Hall's Church and Boston's Mayor Josiah Quincy praised Lincoln as a »gallant« man who was »loved, honored and trusted by his comrades.« Acknowledging the anti-

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[15] Congress did not create a national cemetery for the war dead buried in Buena Vista, although it gave some consideration of doing so in the late 1890s. See »Graves of American Soldiers Near Saltillo, Mexico, Message from the President of the University States, Transmitting In Response to Resolution of the Senate June 3, 1897, A Communication from the Secretary of State Relative to the Condition of the Graves, Near Saltillo, Mexico, Of American Soldiers Killed at the Battle of Buena Vista, February 27, 1847.« U.S. Senate, 55th Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 180.

war sentiment in many quarters, Quincy declared there is a »universal feeling of respect for this gallant man, who fell fighting in the front ranks of his country's army.« A similar outpouring of grief and mourning occurred when Lincoln's body finally reached Worcester.[16]

Not all agreed with Quincy's statement that a soldier who died in war deserved universal respect. Some antiwar opponents saw the war dead not as heroes, but as victims of »the nefarious Mexican War.«[17] Although many militia companies paraded in the funeral processions for Lincoln in Boston and Worcester, Major General Appleton Howe refused to allow his unit to participate in the funeral procession declaring in a letter: »Had Captain Lincoln fallen in a good cause, in the defense of his country, no one would have been more ready than myself to do him honor; but, in the invasion of another country, he loses all my sympathy and all my respect.«[18] When Lincoln's funeral procession marched through his hometown of Worcester, one shopkeeper, Leander Eaton, placed a sign in his window: »No Homage paid to Murderers.« In defending his action, Eaton declared that a military funeral remained an appro-

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[16] »The Funeral Obsequies of the Late Capt. George Lincoln« *The Emancipator* [Boston], 28 July 1847, p. 2.

[17] A. R. »Shall the sword devour forever?. *New York Evangelist*, 8 April 1847, p. 14

[18] »Massachusetts,« *The Georgia* [Macon] *Weekly Telegraph*, 12 October 1847, p. 2.

priate forum for a Christian to protest this unjust war intended to perpetuate slavery.[19]

Support for the Mexican American War ran high in Kentucky, and this state sent agents to the Buena Vista battlefield to reclaim the bodies of those fallen in battle.[20] Over 20,000 mourners turned out when the bodies of over a dozen officers from the state, including the remains of Henry Clay, Jr., were buried during an imposing ceremony. Necessity forced the return of the dead out of fear that »the ashes of the gallant« ... [would] be subjected to the possibility of dishonor at the hands of a rude and semi-barbarous enemy ... Moreover, as the *Niles National Register* declared, these heroes deserved »a resting place in the land, to whose great name their deeds and death had added such undying honor.. The *Register* also spoke approvingly of efforts to bring home the bodies of the private soldiers who had died in battle since »they were all equally distinguished in the hour of trial; their memories are equally dear to the people.«[21] Not only did the State Legislature authorize the repatriation of the war dead, but also authorized a monument to be erected in the Frankfort Cemetery to memorialize the fallen that would be completed and dedicated in 1850. Few memorials in antebellum America would be conceived or completed so quickly.

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[19] »No Homage to Murderers, Letter from Leander Eaton,« *Reformatory*, 24 September 1847, pp. 17, 39.

[20] *Barre* [Mass.] *Patriot*, 23 July 1847, p. 3.

[21] »Funeral Honors to the Gallant Dead!« *Niles' National Register*, 7 August 1847, p. 22.

In his sentimental poem, »The Bivouac of the Dead,« Kentucky poet Theodore O'Hara captured the sentiment behind the efforts to memorialize the war dead in his home state. The cemetery served as »Fame's eternal camping-ground« for those who died in service of their country. In this twelve stanza poem, O'Hara elaborates on how the dead are »free from anguish« and had answered the stern command of a »martyr's grave. In one of the closing stanzas, O'Hara assured the fallen not only peaceful rest, but their graves would serve as lasting memorials to their service:

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave,
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave;
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points to the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps.

O'Hara's sentiments would speak to a generation of Americans who had to make sense of the massive deaths caused by the Civil War. An abridged version of his poem was inscribed onto cast iron tablets and placed among the dead in dozens of Civil War cemeteries built by the federal government. Moreover, the lines from this poem even greeted those who passed through the McClellan Gate at Arlington National Cemetery — the most famous and important burial

ground created for the nation's war dead in this conflict.[22]

The American Civil War ended the tentative character of memorialization. Even before the conflict ended, the federal government committed itself to making sure those who died in battle received a decent burial. There can be no doubt that the remarkable resources devoted to caring for the war dead represented a significant shift in the status of the common soldier serving in the Union and Confederate armies. No longer were these soldiers placed in shallow graves and quickly forgotten — although one can debate whether the poor and working class bore a disproportionate burden of military service because of the exemption of large slave holders from military service in the South and the right of draftees to purchase a substitute for $300 in the North. Nevertheless, the ethos of commemoration stressed the dignity of military service.

Most graves on or near battlefields were hastily constructed and markers were often simply made of wood. However, even before the war ended, permanent cemeteries were being constructed at the site of the Antietam and Gettysburg battles. After the battle of Gettysburg, the State of Pennsylvania established a permanent cemetery for the Union dead. In November 1863, Gettysburg Cemetery was dedicated in a ceremony that featured a lengthy oration by Edward Everett and a brief address by

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[22] Nathaniel Cheairs Hughes, Jr. and Thomas Clayton Ware, *Theodore O'Hara: Poet-Soldier of the Old South* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1998), pp. 64-71.

President Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln's address at Gettysburg not only mourned the dead, but insisted they had died for a just cause in defense of freedom and liberty. For Lincoln, the »honored dead« remained a fitting symbol not only for this war, but also of a »government of the people, by the people,[and] for the people.«[23]

After the surrender of the South at Appomattox, Congress mandated and funded a massive undertaking to turn the hastily constructed battlefield cemeteries into permanent ones. Moreover, Congress required that each soldier buried in a federal cemetery receive a permanent gravestone. The Quartermaster Corps under the leadership of Montgomery Meigs struggled to cope with the enormous task of turning hastily constructed cemeteries — many in the heart of the former Confederacy — into permanent ones. There were few precedents for these efforts and despite a war fought to assert national sovereignty — the Attorney General ruled that for constitutional reasons the federal government had to seek state approval in order to gain title to the land where national cemeteries were located. Initially, Meigs expressed misgivings about placing »stone or Iron Head Boards at the head of each grave« since »it is a question whether many claims for the arrears due to deceased soldiers have not been fraudulently pressed from data obtained by taking names and dates from head stones.« To avert fraud but also to submerge individual identity, they proposed a plan

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[23] Garry Wills, *Lincoln at Gettysburg, The Words that Remade America* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1992).

that was, however, never implemented that called for each cemetery keeper to possess »a plat and register« documenting the locations of each grave (»streets and graves being numbered«) in order to »shew [sic] the visitor or friend of the [deceased] soldier exactly where to find the resting place of any deceased looked for.«[24]

Names on gravestones would be retained by the Army and this would be one of the grim tasks facing the Quartermaster Corps — trying to locate and identify the interned bodies of the dead. In a war that often left the wounded on the battlefield for days — the dead took an even lower priority and accelerated decomposition limited identification. Positive identification in an age before the creation of the metallic »dog tags« proved imprecise at best. Moreover, even if Union soldiers received a proper burial and were correctly identified — temporary headboards deteriorated quickly and record keeping was imprecise. After the war, soldiers on grave detail sought to locate scattered graves in order to reinter these isolated burials in newly created permanent cemeteries. All these factors conspired to produce a loss of identity and countless Union graves would eventually simply state »Unknown.«[25]

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[24] Ulysses S. Grant to Andrew Johnson, November 1867[?], draft. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, vol. 17, ed. by John Y Simon, Donald L. Wilson, J. Thomas Murphy, and Sue E. Dotson (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1991), p. 48.

[25] Drew Gilpin Faust, *The Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2008).

Magnanimity often did not extend to the dead. While the founders of the Gettysburg Cemetery took careful steps to find and inter the Union dead in permanent graves, they ignored the Confederate dead. For several years after a battle, visitors could encounter unburied human remains and eventually many of the Confederate dead would be repatriated back to their southern hometowns by families or by new private organizations such as the Ladies Memorial Association that were created to build and maintain cemeteries and monuments for the Confederate dead. Confederate prisoners dying in the hospitals and prisons near Washington, D.C. did receive burial in the newly created Arlington National Cemetery, but their graves were segregated from the Union war dead and temporary headstones were marked with the pejorative term »Rebel.«[36]

Quartermaster Meigs played a crucial role in shaping the ultimate design and message conveyed by the national cemeteries being created. Influenced by the garden cemetery movement, he called for moving the cemetery away from overcrowded church graveyards and placing them in rustic settings filled with grass, trees, and groomed gardens. Mount Auburn, located outside of Boston, served as the preeminent model of

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[36] William Blair, *Cities of the Dead: Contesting the Memory of the Civil War in the South*, 1865-1914 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2004), pp. 75-76; Catherine W. Zipf, »Marking Union Victory in the South: The Construction of the National Cemetery System, in *Monuments to the Lost Cause: Women, Art, and the Landscapes of Southern Memory*, ed. by Cynthia Mills and Pamela H. Simpson (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2003), pp. 27-45.

this new cemetery, featuring ornate grounds, a Gothic Chapel, and the graves of scores of prominent Americans. In designing the network of national cemeteries, Meigs recognized the limited budgets that even a generous Congress would provide to his department. To reduce costs, Meigs developed a standard design for the cemeteries and even wanted Congress to rescind the requirement that permanent gravestones be made of granite or marble to reduce costs. A skeptical Congress eventually rejected efforts to place metal monuments over graves and explicitly required them to be made of durable stone.[27]

All national cemeteries had in their center a flagpole flying of the American flag. Graves would be grouped by unit and hence by State since most soldiers fought in State raised volunteer units. In this original vision for the national cemeteries no local or state memorials would be built in order to emphasize their national character. Anticipating ceremonies to commemorate the war dead, each cemetery featured a central rostrum. To protect the cemetery and demarcate the boundaries each cemetery would contain a permanent stone fence and elaborate entrance.

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[27] "The National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Galvanic Action from Association of Zinc and Iron" Excerpting Frederick W. True, *A History of the First Half-Century of the National Academy of Sciences, 1863-1913*, pp. 232-239; Archives, The National Academies Website, www.7nationalacademices.org/archives and Catherine W. Zipf, "Marking Union Victory in the South" in *Monuments to the Lost Cause*, pp. 27-45.

Religious symbolism was absent from the national cemeteries designed by Meigs. Individual gravestones were devoid of any religious symbolism and simply listed a soldier's name, unit, and date of death. Although the Quartermaster Department built substantial lodges at most cemeteries to serve the dual purpose of providing a residence for the cemetery superintendent as well as a place for visitors to receive hospitality — chapels were not built. Only on the eve of the First World War would the most famous Civil War era cemetery acquire a federally financed chapel with the completion of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater (it would be part of the basement).

The official records and contemporary magazine and newspaper reports say little about the absence of religious symbolism. Instead, northern journalists often celebrated these cemeteries and applauded the effort by Meigs and the army to make them a symbol of nationalism. James F. Russling criticized in *Harper's New Magazine* that aristocratic and monarchical governments in past ages viewed the private soldier as deserving »only so much food« in life a »hasty pit or ditch to receive his remains, on the field where he fell« in death. Russling asserted that for a »Democratic republic like ours, based on the equality of the race« those who fought for the nation deserved better. For Russling, the national cemeteries symbolized part of the dawning of a new era based on the principles of the »Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.« He optimistically declared: »The day

of narrowness and bigotry, of class and caste, seems passing away."[28]

The sacred would be profaned as controversy and scandal emerged over the cemeteries and headstones. Congressmen grew impatient with the delays in completing the national cemeteries. Corruption also contributed to the delays and to the tarnished reputation of President Ulysses S. Grant. After the Quartermaster Department received bids from suppliers willing to provide headstones for the cemeteries, Secretary of War William Belknap decided against awarding the contract to the lowest bidder. Instead, he divided the contract between several bidders and awarded varying prices. Although it was never proven, the evidence points to a kickback provided by two of the monument suppliers. The delays in marking the gravestones led to a Congressional hearing which reported that the problems would be resolved by vesting full management of the project in the hands of the Quartermaster General's Department. Belknap, the first Cabinet member ever to be impeached, eventually resigned in disgrace.[29]

Veterans played a crucial role in shaping the commemoration of the Civil War and took a special interest in shaping the memory of this conflict. Officers founded several elite organizations such as

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[28] James F. Russling, "National Cemeteries," *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* 33 (1866), pp. 310-322.

[29] Edward S. Cooper, *William Worth Belknap: An American Disgrace* (Madison, NJ: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 2003), pp.187-189 and .Contracts to Furnish Soldiers' Headstones. U.S. House of Representatives, 44th Congress, 1st Session, Report No. 802.

the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) with membership open to all who fought for the Union. It succeeded in gaining the allegiance of a significant plurality of Union veterans, as well as a federal charter. Closely linked to the Republican Party — although not a partisan organization — the GAR emerged as an effective advocate to gaining a pension system for Union veterans that by the standards of the era provided remarkably generous benefits for those who fought in blue. It played an equally important role in preserving the memory of the Civil War and under the leadership of John A. Logan in the late 1860s created a new holiday — Memorial Day that commemorated the sacrifice of those who died to preserve the Union.[30]

A sociologist writing about Memorial Day in the 1930s declared it a veritable »cult of the dead.«[31] In contrast to the more raucous Fourth of July celebrations featuring fireworks, bombastic orations, and parades, Memorial Day initially centered around mourning the war dead. As conceived by Logan in 1868 and touching a popular nerve in many quarters, the holiday centered around decorating the graves of the fallen with flowers. Commemorative programs included songs, speeches, and prayers. Promoting the 30th of May as the date to observe this new holiday, the GAR played a crucial role in organizing ceremo-

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[30] Stuart McConnell, *Glorious Contentment: The Grand Army of the Republic, 1865-1900* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1992).

[31] W. Lloyd Warner, »An American Sacred Ceremony,. in: *American Civil Religion*, ed. by Russell E. Richey and Donald G. Jones (New York: Harper and Row, 1974), pp. 89-111.

nies in northern communities, as well as at many national cemeteries in the south.

The ceremonies commemorating the war dead had strong religious overtones. On the Sunday before Memorial Day, GAR members often attended church — usually of a Protestant denomination. In more diverse communities they also attended Catholic Church services. But the holiday also had strong nationalist overtones, especially with regard to the orations delivered. Along with flowers, flags were often placed on the graves of the war dead.[32]

When reconciliation became fashionable, Memorial Day celebrations focused on forgiveness and empathy between former enemies. Early observances of the holiday in contrast had often stressed the sectional differences that existed between North and South and wanted to preserve a memory that castigated the former enemy. For instance, the Grand Army of the Republic in early Memorial Day celebrations at Arlington National Cemetery deliberately avoided placing flowers on Confederate graves. In 1873 they even convinced the Secretary of War to ban the decoration of fallen Confederates at Arlington on Memorial Day. Although this order would be overturned the following year, it reflected the strong anti-reconciliationist sentiment held by many veterans, especially the leadership of the Grand Army of the Republic. White southerners often ignored Union cemeteries that reminded them of a hostile occupation and most Southern states celebrated their own

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[32] Blair, *Cities of the Dead*, chapter 3.

»Confederate Memorial Day« on widely varying dates.[33]

The national cemeteries created by the federal government served as a part of a much wider pattern of memorialization. In contrast to earlier conflicts that saw only limited interest in building memorials, the federal government, several northern states, and several communities dedicated monuments even before the war's end.[34] In the North, victory produced a wave of monument building as many communities wanted to mourn the dead and honor the veterans who fought. Although obelisks were still selected, many communities commissioned monuments that featured the image of a common soldier to commemorate the veterans, but also state governments started placing monuments at battlefields to mark their contribution to Union victory.

Southern patterns of memorialization initially diverged. Excluded from Union cemeteries, southerners had to create and support private organizations — usually Ladies Memorial Associations — to create permanent cemeteries for the war dead. Earlier memorials built by white Southerners were located in cemeteries and usually were obelisks. White southerners had the burden of not

only coping with the dreadful cost of the war in terms of human lives lost, but could not take comfort

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[33] Cooper, *Belknap*, p. 181, Blair, *Cities of the Dead*, p. 177-178.

[34] For example, see *Ceremonies at the dedication of the soldiers' monument in Newton, Mass.* (Boston: S. Chism, Franklin Printing House, 1864).

in victory. Memorializing the dead would be one of the few legal ways for white southerners to express public resistance to occupation by the Union Army during Reconstruction.[35]

Considering the often anemic interest in building monuments during the early Republic and antebellum periods, the number of memorials built in the aftermath of the Civil War is remarkable and unprecedented. There is no precise tabulation of the number of Civil War memorials erected after 1861, but the on-line inventory of American Art and Sculpture created by the Smithsonian Art Museum lists over 3,500 outdoor sculptures dedicated to this war. By contrast, the same database only lists 168 sculptures for the War of 1812 and 73 monuments commemorating the Mexican American War.[36]

The style of memorials erected after the Civil War represented a significant departure from those built during the early Republic and antebellum era. The majority of monuments built, especially in local communities across America, commemorates the sacrifice of the common soldier. While some monuments were classical in design, realistic representations of soldiers and generals remained the norm. Many communities even purchased their stock

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[35] Gaines M. Foster, *Ghosts of the Confederacy: Defeat, the Lost Cause, and the Emergence of the New South* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987); Blair, *Cities of the Dead*, passim.

[36] Art Inventories Catalogue, Smithsonian American Art Museum, Smithsonian Institution Research Information System (SIRIS), siris-artinventories.si.edu.

soldier monument from a catalogue retailing mass produced figures.

Growing reconciliation between the North and South that began in earnest after the Compromise of 1877 ending Reconstruction did not diminish interest in building memorials. In fact, it had the opposite effect. Moreover, it spurred on several significant changes in federal policies in commemorating the war, most notably the purchase of several Civil War battlefields as national military parks. Federalization of these battle sites sparked even greater interest on the part of veterans' groups and state governments in placing monuments on them, especially on the part of white Southerners. In an overt effort to promote reconciliation, the federal government began to accord the Confederate dead many of the same privileges as the Union dead, most notably allowing the Daughters of the Confederacy to place a Confederate Monument in Arlington National Cemetery.[37]

In considering the relationship between mourning, religion, and politics, it is striking how little religious imagery was incorporated into Civil War monuments erected on town squares, battlefields, and other sites. Of the approximately 3,500 war memorials and sculptures to the Civil War listed in the Smithsonian database, only 114 contain a Cross and even fewer (22) have an angel.[38] When religious imagery is

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[37] Karen L. Cox, "The Confederate Monument at Arlington" in *Monuments to the Lost Cause*, pp. 148-162.

[38] Art Inventories Catalogue, Smithsonian American Art Museum, Smithsonian Institution Research Information System (SIRIS), siris-artinventories.si.edu.

incorporated it tended to be part of a larger symbolic scheme. Why this absence of religious symbolism? In part, it may have reflected the continuing antipathy by many Protestants toward graven images and the lingering association of the Latin Cross with Roman Catholicism. One of the few major memorials using the Cross as a central symbol is the Irish Brigade Monument erected at Gettysburg to commemorate the service of the three New York regiments. Moreover, the Irish Brigade Association erected a Celtic Cross and included the seal of Ireland, as well as the image of an Irish bloodhound to underscore their Irish heritage.[39]

The absence of religious imagery on most war memorials stemmed from a sensitivity by many veterans toward the relationship between Church and State. In 1875, President Ulysses S. Grant declared before a meeting of his fellow Civil War veterans to »keep the church and state forever separate« and pleaded for increased government funding of education with the proviso that no support be given to schools that promote »sectarian, pagan or atheistical tenets.«[40] Grant's rhetoric reflected intense contro-

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[39] "Planning A Memorial, «*New York Times*, 11 September 1887, p. 9« "The Irish Brigade at Gettysburg« *New York Times*, 7 December 1887, p.3, »En Route to Gettysburg: The Irish Brigade and Mozart Veterans From this City,« *New York Times*, 2 July 1888, p. 8.

[40] Ulysses S. Grant, Speech at Des Moines, 29 September 1875, *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant Vol. 26*, ed. by John Y. Simon, William M. Ferraro, Aaron M. Lisec, and Dawn Vogel (Carbondale: Southern Illinois State University, 2003) pp. 342-351.

versies over the opposition of many Protestant political and religious leaders who opposed all funding to Roman Catholic institutions. But it also reflected a growing effort by several school boards, affirmed by several state courts, that barred Bible readings and religious exercises in public schools.[41]

The patterns established by the Civil War continued in later wars. For instance, the federal government took elaborate steps during the Spanish American War and the Philippine War to repatriate the war dead to the United States instead of establishing overseas cemeteries. Veterans of the Spanish American War created their own broad based veterans' organization. When communities looked for models for monuments to commemorate the Spanish American War, they often built memorials featuring a soldier. But the First World War witnessed a dramatic change in the way the federal government viewed the bodies of the fallen, as well as the symbols used to commemorate their service.

The First World War marked an unprecedented break with earlier wars, especially in the relationship of the federal government with the individual. For the first time, the federal government sought to mobilize the entire society in the interest of total war. To minimize dissent and promote unity, the federal government passed a series of laws restricting freedom of speech and press and censored the mail of U.S. soldiers and sailors. Although both the federal government and the Confederacy eventually

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[41] Steven K. Green "The Blaine Amendment Reconsidered,. *American Journal of Legal History* 36 (1992), pp. 38-69.

enacted conscription laws as the war progressed, President Woodrow Wilson convinced Congress to adopt conscription as the principal way to raise an army in the struggle against Germany.

The memorialization of the First World War followed many of the precedents established by the Civil War. The federal government would build national cemeteries in Europe as permanent memorials to America's role in the struggle against Prussian militarism. Communities across America built memorials to commemorate those who had served the nation in the struggle to make the world safe for democracy, often purchasing mass-produced statues depicting average »doughboys.« A new holiday — Armistice Day — emerged commemorating what many believed in the interwar years to be a war to end all wars.

But there would be an important shift in the pattern of remembrance that spoke of the growing efforts by the federal government to submerge individual identity to the nation. Although the federal government initially promised to repatriate the American war dead of this conflict from Europe, Many national leaders after Armistice wanted to follow precedents established by Great Britain and require all the war dead remain buried in permanent graves overseas. The establishment of a Graves Registration Service and the use of »dog tags« meant that there were fewer unidentified bodies in the conflict than in earlier wars. »The Unknown Soldier« became one of the most enduring symbols created for this war and served as an archetype for succeeding conflicts of the Twentieth Century Beginning with Britain and France, but soon followed by the United

States and other countries, most nations designated the remains of one unidentified soldier as a symbol of the nation's sacrifice of the average soldier in this conflict. The British Empire's Unknown Warrior is buried near Westminster Abbey while the American Unknown Soldier found a permanent resting spot in the Arlington National Cemetery at the Memorial Amphitheater.

During the Civil War, many families hired undertakers to retrieve the bodies of their sons and husbands killed in battle. In fact, some Union commanders even facilitated the practice and paid for the embalming and transport of soldiers killed in battle. After the War of 1898, the federal government returned the American dead back to the United States for final burial. After America's entrance into the First World War, a group of funeral directors offered to create the Purple Cross and follow American doughboys into battle and embalm them if they were killed in order to preserve their bodies for burial in the United States. Given the demands on shipping together with the nature of combat on the Western Front, the United States Government turned this offer down. In fact, after peace came many government officials and prominent leaders, including former President Theodore Roosevelt, wanted all Americans soldiers to rest permanently in overseas cemeteries.

Efforts to nationalize all the war dead failed. Parents and widows demanded the right to make the ultimate decision on where their son or husband would be buried. After considerable public opposition aided by a segment of the funeral directors (who saw money to be made in the mass repatriation of the

war dead) the American cemeteries built in Europe would be fewer in number than those created during in the Civil War and contained a smaller percentage of the war dead. Built and maintained by the American Battle Monuments Commission, they would be distinctive for their embrace of sectarian symbols.

The American Legion, members of Congress, and the newly created American Battle Monuments Commission adopted the Cross as the primary gravestone in American cemeteries. For the graves of Jewish soldiers, the Battle Monuments Commission created a headstone featuring a Star of David. Initially, the U.S. Army, when planning for the overseas cemeteries before having this function assumed by the Battle Monument Commission, wanted to maintain the tradition of non-sectarian gravestones in the European cemeteries and advocated a uniform headstone (although allowances were to be made for engraving religious symbolism). In the view of some army officials, the use of sectarian symbols would disrupt the visual and symbolic uniformity that would exist if a standard memorial gravestone was used.[42] Even though there had been no precedent for building chapels at Civil War cemeteries, the American Battle Monuments Commission opted to commission elaborate chapels at the overseas cemeteries. Although styled as non-sectarian, the American Battle Monument Commission supported by the Commission of Fine Arts, encouraged designs that

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[42] W.W. Hart, The Quartermaster General to Assistant Secretary of War, 13 March 1924, Memorandum, File 293.7, Stone Crosses, Box 143, Subject File, 1922-25, RG 92, U.S. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

incorporated Christian symbolism, most notably the use of the Latin Cross. Moreover, the Commission required one architect to incorporate a Cross into his design of one chapel in order to ensure it would not be mistaken as being modeled after a pagan shrine [43]

Why the use of the Cross and the decision to build chapels? In part, the cross gravestones replaced the widely used wooden crosses that served as temporary grave markers and quickly emerged as a cultural image of the battlefield. Even before the United States entered the war, the Cross was used as a temporary grave marker by the British army and signified the dreadful nature of war on the Western Front. At the same time, the use of the Cross in these new contexts represented a fading of the older Protestant inhibitions regarding the display of Christian symbolism in sacred sites.

The use of the Cross partly reflected a conscious mobilization by the federal government of the clergy in support of the war effort. In contrast to the often lackluster support of the chaplaincy in earlier wars, the U.S. Army in this conflict supported the appointment of an adequate number of clergy to serve the enlisted ranks and provided them with special training to indoctrinate to military life. Once deployed abroad, General John J. Pershing appointed a

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[43] Lisa Budreau, *Bodies of War: World War I and the Politics of American Commemoration*, 1919-1933 (New York: New York University Press, forthcoming). Budreau documents the crucial role of Senator David Reed of Pennsylvania, a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission, in promoting the building of chapels and adorning graves with permanent crosses.

senior chaplain to oversee religious life in the American Expeditionary Force. In terms of organized religion, American Churches and Synagogues, albeit with the exception of the historic peace churches, embraced the call to arms in April 1917. Thousands of ministers, priests, and rabbis heeded the call to volunteer as chaplains. Several sectarian groups, including the Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, and the YMCA responded to the call by the federal government to meet the recreational and spiritual needs of doughboys by establishing recreational facilities at army camps through the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Official policy often stressed making accommodations for the religious needs of soldiers from different faiths. For instance, Jewish soldiers often received leave to participate in high holiday services on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. Moreover, the official ethos stressed that chaplains of whatever faith were to minister to all soldiers, not just those of their sectarian faith. Competing with this ecumenical sentiment was a policy that showed remarkable insensitivity by the army: the replacement of the shepherd crook with a Cross as the official insignia for all chaplains. Rabbis protested this decision to require them to wear this sectarian symbol and forced a reconsideration of the policy. To diffuse the controversy, the army decided to revert back to the shepherd's crook, but this lead to widespread opposition on the part of Christian chaplains. In the end, sectarian symbols would be devised: Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains wore the Cross and Rabbis

wore a representation of the Ten Commandments topped with the Star of David.[44]

Jewish organizations offered no protests to the use of Crosses on the gravestones of soldiers who professed Christianity: But the use of Christian imagery on the chapels being built for overseas cemeteries lead to an inquiry from Cyrus Adler of the Jewish Welfare Board who questioned the use of such a sectarian symbol on officially non-sectarian structures. In reply, the American Battle Monuments Commission refused to change this policy affirming that the overseas chapels while non-sectarian were certainly Christian in character. The protests of the Jewish Welfare Board would be more successful in ensuring the final monument placed over the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier did not include the imagery of the Cross.[45]

Despite the greater use of religious symbolism in overseas cemeteries, it still was not incorporated into most war memorials built within the United States. For instance, the freestanding Cross or Star of David was not used in national cemeteries within the

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[44] Roy J. Honeywell, *Chaplains of the United States Army* (Washington, DC: Office of the Chief of Chaplains, Department of Army, GPO, 1958), p. 179.

[45] Piehler, *Remembering War*, pp. 100-101. See also Mr. [I.]Abelson to Mr. Glucksman, July 31, 1928, George Cohen to I. Abelson, November 19, 1928, Glucksman?, Report on Conference in Re Memorial Chapels, November 29, 1930, File: Memorial Chapels for American Cemeteries, Box 6, Army-Navy Division, Records, 1917-1955 (I-180), National Jewish Welfare Board, American Jewish Historical Society, Center for Jewish History, New York City.

United States, although the headstone did include space to engrave a Cross or Star of David. Of the over 948 outdoor sculptures commemorating the First World War listed in the Art Inventories Catalog, only 40 incorporated the symbol of the Cross. Moreover, the most ubiquitous symbol of this conflict would be the bronze image of the doughboy adorned in his uniform.[46]

The distinctive holiday that emerged to commemorate the First World War, Armistice Day, would not be a cult of the dead. U.S. Presidents and other

dignitaries visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to lay a wreath. All Americans were urged to observe two minutes of silence on the 11th hour of the eleventh day of November to remember the fallen. The dead would be remembered, but the focus of this holiday would be on the distinctive sacrifice of the living veterans who paraded on main streets across America.

The American Legion evoked service to God and country as the cornerstone of the basic principles of Americanism for the American Legion. In many ways, the emphasis on God meshed well with an avowed ideology that saw the organization aligned against the forces of Prussian militarism and Soviet Communism. Fearful of subversion, the Legion in 1919 and 1920 often served as strikebreakers and suppressed left-wing radical activity. But there is a competing vision of religiosity present within the

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[46] Art Inventories Catalogue, Smithsonian American Art Museum, Smithsonian Institution Research Information System (SIRIS), siris-artinventories.si.edu.

American Legion, an emphasis on ecumenicalism. In an era marked not only by strong pockets of anti-Semitism and anti-Catholic sentiment, both Roman Catholic Priests and even a rabbi served terms as national chaplains of the American Legion.[47]

The First World War had deeply divided Americans and these differences did not fade after America's entry or the coming of the peace. For instance, the American Legion insisted on a vision of the World War as the »war to end all wars« and this bore no semblance of reality to the late 1930s as war engulfed both Asia and Europe. America's entrance into the Second World War forced the American Legion to decide whether it would be a distinctive World War I organization and go the way of the Grand Army of the Republic and end in oblivion or accept veterans of the Second World War. The Second World War ultimately lead to a renaming of Armistice Day to Veterans' Day and reordering of rituals to emphasize the honoring of all veterans.

After the Second World War, the federal government again created overseas cemeteries and built a new series of chapels. Crosses and Stars of David again adorned the graves of the fallen in overseas cemeteries. But the Second World War did not produce a wave of monument building within the United States. Some communities built memorials, but GI statues never became an archetype in the way the soldier sentinel of the Civil War or doughboy monument did. Instead many communities that decided to build memorials opted for utilitarian monuments.

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[47] Piehler, *Remembering War*, chapter 3.

The living memorial movement that had emerged after the First World War became dominant after 1945 as communities dedicated parks, streets, schools, stadiums, and community centers in memory of those who served in the Second World War. Not until the post-Vietnam Era and later the graying of the World War II generation would the war monument become fashionable again.

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EXHIBIT 18

THE AGE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1937

MEN AND AFFAIRS

War Graves

There are 767,978 war graves of the Empire's dead under the care of the Imperial War Graves Commission. Of this total 180,861 graves are those of men who have not been identified. In addition, 336,912 missing are commemorated by monuments. The war graves of the Empire's dead stretch round the world from France and Belgium to Italy, Greece, Gallipoli, Smyrna, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, East Africa, Iraq, India, China, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Great Britain. They are buried in 15,846 cemeteries in these and other countries. Most of these resting places of the dead are communal cemeteries, but others are war cemeteries in which only soldiers have been buried. In France and Belgium there are 970 of these war cemeteries under the care of the Imperial War Graves Commission. The number of graves in a war cemetery ranges from 40 in the smallest to more than 12,000 in the largest. In these war cemeteries in which the Empire's dead are interred there are nearly 1000 crosses of sacrifices and 550 stones of remembrance; and more than 600,000 headstones have been placed on the graves. In France and Belgium there are also 18 Empire monuments to the missing, the largest of them being

that on the Somme, which has 73,367 names of missing engraved on its tablets. On the Menin Gate Memorial at Ypres the name of 55,000 missing are recorded.

These figures are taken from "The Immortal Heritage" (Cambridge University Press), a little book of 80 pages in which Major-General Sir Fabian Ware summarizes the work and policy of the commission alone its inception in 1917 to the present year. "The principle of Imperial co-operation on which the commission was founded," he writes, "is reflected in the composition of the staff, the Dominion personnel representing roughly the proportion of their Governments' contribution to the funds. For example, after considerable thought an understanding was reached that the commission's chief official in France should be a Canadian, while in the Eastern District (covering Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Macedonia, and Gallipoli), he should be an Australian or a New Zealander. While it is impossible to apply this principle in full to the lowest paid appointments, there is a number of Dominion personnel among the garden caretakers in France and Belgium." The wages staff of the commission numbers 548, most of them being gardener caretakers working on the war cemeteries in France and Belgium. "In making appointments to the staff," states Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, "preference has always been given to ex-service men of the Great War, but in the last two years, owing to their advancing age, it has been difficult to obtain suitable applicants. Hitherto vacancies have occurred almost entirely amongst the gardeners, and experiments are being made by the training of sons of present employees as pupil gardeners, and by the appointment of post-war ex-army

men who have been trained as gardeners at the Army Vocational Centre at Chiseldon. The general high standard of horticultural maintenance of the cemeteries abroad is well known, and is in the main due to the knowledge, experience and constant devotion of the gardening staff, supported and directed, from the first days when the cemeteries were planted, by the advice of Captain (now Sir Arthur) Hill, who since 1922 has been director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. It is only possible to obtain this high standard by attracting men of the right type, by means of good wages and tolerable conditions of service."

Regarding the preservation of headstones it is stated: — "Experience has led to a more satisfactory result than was originally foreseen, a result which is doing much to allay the anxiety of relatives, who expressed the fear that headstones lacked the quality of permanence, and were disturbed by the formula 'to grow old gracefully.' Experiments pursued over a sufficiently long period have furnished data which point to a durability far greater than was at first anticipated. By the use of preservatives, by thorough cleansing with pure water and rubbing with sandstone, by recutting the lettering where it is found necessary to do so, and by replacement in the few cases where it is essential, practical permanency is now assured. A system has been initiated and is working well by which all headstones will have been so treated by the end of the year 1946, and from that time onwards there should be no difficulty maintaining a 12-year cycle for the purpose.

World War Casualties

The Empire's war dead of 1,104,890 represents about 13 per cent of the total deaths caused by the world war. Strictly accurate figures in regard to the casualties suffered by all the combatant countries are not available, as several countries, Russia particularly, did not compile complete records. In 1923 the British War Office published a large volume of war statistics consisting of 880 pages which gave the total casualties of the twelve chief belligerent countries as 42,119,273 and the death roll as 8,246,471.

It is difficult for the human mind to visualize the horrors of war as expressed in these stupendous totals of casual-ties. It has been calculated that if all the men who were killed in the world war could march past, in column of four abreast, at the regulation quick-time marching pace of the British army, the sad procession would file past day and night continuously for four weeks before the end came in sight. A similar procession of killed and wounded would take twenty weeks to march past a given spot. The Empire's dead of 1,104,890 if drawn up in a continuous column four abreast would stretch from Melbourne to Canberra. It would take 84 hours, i.e., three days and a half, to march past the Cenotaph.

Contrary to the experience in previous wars, the number of those killed in action during the world war far outnumbered those who died from disease. There were two countries, however, in which this was not the case. One of them was Turkey, and the other was the United States. Fewer than 40,000 of the American death roll of 115,680 were killed in action, and nearly twice as many died from other causes. The explanation is that only a small propor-

tion of the men raised in the United States for the war went into action, and most of the other deaths occurred in the training camps in the United States and France.

The War's First Victims

The British War Office did not try to ascertain who was the first British soldier killed in the world war, but both the French and Belgian military authorities ascertained who were the first of their soldiers to die by German bullets. The first Frenchman killed was Corporal Jules Peugeot, who was in charge of a small cavalry post at Jonchery, eight miles from the frontier. The post was rushed by a German patrol, and Peugeot was killed by a German officer, Lieutenant Muller. The latter also was killed in the encounter. This incident took place on August 2, 1914, although war against France was not formally declared by Germany until August 3. But there were numerous violations of French territory by German troops after mobilization began, and before war was formally declared. A monument has been erected at Johnchery to mark the spot where Peugeot fell.

The first Belgian soldier to fall in the war was Trooper Fonk, of the 2nd Lancer Regiment. He had been scouting on the road from Battice to Henri-Chapelle, in the province of Liege, and on the morning of August 4 he was surprised and surrounded by a German cyclist section. The spot where he fell has been marked by a stone monument placed there by the Belgian Department of Defense.

While the negotiations for an armistice were going on at the little railway station of Retbondes, in the Forest of Compeigne, where Marshal Foeh, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, met the

German delegation, fighting between the advancing allies and the retreating German armies went on, and was continued up to the last moment before the armistice began at 11 a.m. on November 11, 1918. In fact there was some rivalry between the artillery to make the last morning's work a memorable one. It is a remarkable fact that the last British soldier killed in the war had served continuously in France since the conflict began. He was Private Edward Sullivan, of A Company, 7th Corps, Cyclist Battalion. He landed in France on August 8, 1914, and with the exception of a slight wound in the leg in 1916, he escaped without a scratch until the last day of the war. He met his death at Ath, east of Tournal, from a rifle bullet, a few minutes before the order to cease fire was given.

Shot and Shell.

Some striking statistics have been published at various times regarding the colossal nature of the conflict, which raged from August 4, 1914, to November 11, 1918. At the battle of Waterloo in 1815 the artillery rounds fired numbered 9044 and the total weight of ammunition was 37.3 tons. But during the last British offensive in France at the close of the world was 943,837 artillery rounds, weighing 18,080 tons, were fired in one day – over 100 times the number of rounds at Waterloo, and nearly 500 times the weight of projectiles. In the whole of the South African war, 273,000 artillery rounds, weighing approximately 2800 tons, were fired by British guns; but during the world war the expenditure of artillery ammunition on the British front in France exceeded 170,000,000 rounds, weighing nearly 3,500,000 tons – 622 times the number of

rounds fired in South Africa, and about 1250 times the weight of projectiles.

Military historians in writing about real battles have made interesting calculations as to the accuracy, or rather inaccuracy, of rifle fire, as shown by the number of casualties: but such calculations cannot be made with regard to a great conflict like the world war, which included scores of battles on a scale unprecedented in military history. It has been calculated that in the Franco-Prussian war only one bullet out of 143 fired hit its man, and only one in about 1100 killed him. At the battle of Victoria in 1813, Wellington's army fired 500 shots for each man killed or wounded; and at Solferino in 1859 where the French losses numbered 12,000, and the Austrian about 25,000, the French casualties were in the proportion of one for about every 700 Austrian bullets. Field-Marshal Earl Roberts in impressing on the British army the great value of accurate rifle fire used to say in the days before the world war that if the British soldier could be trained to make one shot in 20 take effect, the British army would be five times as formidable as any European army had ever shown itself to be.

EXHIBIT 19

BBC News

Dated July 31, 2014

IRISH PRESIDENT MICHAEL D HIGGINS HONOURS WWI SOLDIERS

The Irish president has paid tribute to Irish soldiers who fought in World War One.

Michael D Higgins joined the Duke of Kent and Northern Ireland Secretary of State Theresa Villiers at a commemoration in Dub-lin.

They dedicated a cross of sacrifice at Glasnevin Cemetery to mark the 100th anniversary of the outbreak of the war.

A military band, made up of musicians from Irish Army and British Army bands, per-formed at the ceremony.

Both the British and Irish national anthems were played.

Lord Mayor of Belfast Nichols Mallon also attended the service.

In his speech, Mr. Higgins said: "We cannot give back their lives to the dead, nor whole bodies to those who were wounded, or repair the grief, undo the disrespect that was some-times shown to those who fought or their families.

"But we honour them all now, even if at a distance, and we do not ask, nor would it be appropriate to interrogate, their reasons for enlisting.

"To all of them in their silence we offer our own silence, without judgement, and with respect for their ideals, as they knew them, and for the humanity they expressed towards each other.

"And we offer our sorrow too that they and their families were not given the compassion and the understanding over the decades that they should have received."

Mr. Higgins said that a century on, World War One remained "somewhat of a mystery".

"Why, when the hope of bringing the conflict to a decisive conclusion was dashed within months of its outbreak, did the combatants decide to persist, to mobilise for total war and eventually to commit the totality of their young manhood to mutual destruction?" he said.

"If all wars are an object of infinite sadness, this particular one also remains as an inextinguishable source of bewilderment."

'Tragedy of each single death'

He said it was important to go past the staggering statistics of the war and remember "the tragedy of each single death, of every life shattered".

Historians have estimated that more than 200,000 Irish-born soldiers served in the British Army and Navy from 1914 to 1918.

The names of 49,400 Irish casualties of WW1 are listed on the Republic of Ireland's National War Memorial at Islandbridge, Dublin.

Dedicating the cross of sacrifice, Mr. Higgins said: "As friends we, Irish and British, share this moment of remembrance; and in mutual sympathy we dedi-

cate this monument to the memory of all those who lost their lives during the too long, dreadful years of 1914 to 1918.

"Let us now, together, cultivate memory as a tool for the living and as a sure base for the future - memory employed in the task of building peace."

'Lasting tribute'

The Duke of Kent, said the ceremony was an important step in the continuing process of remembering those who died.

"It represents a lasting tribute to their sacrifice and it is my hope, in the years to come, that memorials such as these continue to in-spire successive generations to remember," he said.

Ms. Villiers, the secretary of state, said the event showed a commitment from Britain and Ireland to working together to mark the centenaries of World War One and other up-coming significant anniversaries.

"It is important that we use every opportunity to raise awareness of the shared history between the UK and Ireland and between the communities on both sides of the border," she said.

"It is fitting that they now have access to a site where they can come together in quiet contemplation to pay tribute to the memory of those who gave so much for our freedom."

EXHIBIT 20

REMEMBERING WAR
THE AMERICAN WAY
G. KURT PIEHLER

THE WAR TO END ALL WARS

* * *

sion of Fine Arts refused to order the cross's removal, insisting that the board's authority extended only to aesthetic questions. As for the American Battle Monuments Commission, it refused to remove the cross from Suresnes and took full responsibility for the use of Christian symbolism. In fact, when the architect of the Somme Chapel, George Howe, refused to use such symbolism, the commission became disturbed. Howe submitted a design for the Somme Chapel that served as an "adaptation of a Roman tomb," but the commission rejected this stark, windowless block initially because its exterior was not based on "Christian ritual." In order to appease his patron, Howe added both "Romanesque" windows and a crystal cross to light the altar.[19]

The cross developed into a central symbol of the American overseas cemetery. During and immediately after the war, the army marked soldiers' graves with temporary wooden crosses or Stars of David, but the War Department planned to replace each of them with a single permanent headstone of uniform size that contained the appropriate religious symbol engraved near the top. In the view of the War Department and the Commission of Fine Arts, such

headstones served to minimize "individual character" and promoted harmony of design. Despite these plans, however, the American Battle Monuments Commission decided in 1924 to adopt the marble cross, and where appropriate a marble Star of David, as the permanent headstone for the overseas cemeteries. In reversing their earlier policy, the commission responded to pressure from a number of religious and veterans groups that insisted that the public associated the cross with the American cemeteries.[20]

The use of the cross indicates the degree to which many Americans, particularly many national elites, considered the United States a Christian nation. In addition, it suggests a great deal about how they viewed the war. Although the cross signified the promise of resurrection in the Christian tradition, it also stood for suffering and sacrifice; by adopting it, Americans declared symbolically that the war dead had offered their lives in order to redeem the nation. Their loss remained extraordinary and far removed from the profane. But it also showed a lack of sensitivity to non-Christian Americans who also had made the highest sacrifice.

The war dead were not the only ones being honored for their sacrifice; Americans also focused their attention on the contribution made by mothers who had lost their sons in the war. Known as Gold Star Mothers because of the star they were urged to display in their homes during the war, these women won praise for sacrificing their sons to the nation. The

* * *

EXHIBIT 21

QUARTERMASTER REVIEW

DATED JANUARY – FEBRUARY 1930

ERECTION OF PERMANENT HEADSTONES IN THE AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

BY

COLONEL FREDERICK W. VAN DUYNE, Q. M. C

AT the present time there are eight American military cemeteries in Europe. Six are located in areas fought over by the American Expeditionary Forces, namely:

Cemeteries	*Total Burials*	*Unknowns*
Aisne-Marne	2,270	251
Location—Belleau Woods.		
Flanders Field	366	19
Location—Waereghem, Belgium.		
Meuse-Argonne	14,179	458
Location—Romagne-sous-Montfaucon		
Oisne-Aisne	6,010	619
Location—Fereen-Tardenois.		
Somme	1,829	131
Location—Bony.		
St. Mihiel	4,151	117
Location—Thiaucourt.		
Two cemeteries are located outside the battle area :		
The Suresnes Cemetery	1,534	6
Location—Suresnes.		
The Brookwood Cemetery	453	42
Location—Brookwood, England.		
Total	30,792	1,643

Following the World War, rights in perpetuity were acquired in these cemeteries under authority of joint

resolutions of Congress April 1, 1922, and January 2, 1923. Funds were al-so appropriated by Congress for developing, landscaping, and maintaining these cemeteries. In drawing up the plans for this important work the War Department was assisted by the War Memorial Council and the Fine Arts Commission. The latter prepared the initial plans for laying out and landscaping these cemeteries. Prior to approval of same, a careful inspection of the sites, with their proposed developments, was made by the Assistant. Secretary of War, the General of the Armies, and The Quartermaster General. Based on all this preliminary work and checking of same., the Secretary of War early in 1922 gave his approval to these plans and directed The Quar-termaster General to carry them out. Under his orders, Mr. George Gibbs and Major H. L. Green, Q.M.C., were sent to Europe, and during the years '22, '23 and '24 put these plans in effect. Up to that time no definite decision had been reached in regard to the permanent headstones which were to replace the wooden crosses then erected over the graves of soldiers buried in Europe.

The War Memorial Council had as early as 1922 submitted recommendations to the War Department for the adoption of marble headstones similar to those designed for the national cemeteries in the United States. This recommendation was approved by the War Department. Prior to its execution, however, opposition to the replacement of the wooden crosses by marble slabs, largely on the part of patriotic organizations, reached a point where the War Department agreed to reconsider the subject. Certain organizations, particularly the American Legion and the American War Mothers, felt that

designs of headstones similar to the wooden cross and the Star of David would be more appropriate in the American cemeteries of Europe than the slab type adopted in the United States. The cross and the Star of David had already marked American graves in Europe for more than five years, and a strong sentiment to retain these symbols of sacrifice and remembrance had developed.

At about that time the American Battle Monuments Commission was created by special act of Congress. The Commission was charged with the construction of battle monuments, and memorial chapels and works of art in the American cemeteries, also the designing, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, of the. permanent headstones for the American cemeteries in Europe. Among its first undertakings was the careful reconsideration of the designs of these headstones. Dr. Paul Cret, Consulting Architect of the Commission, was called on to submit to the Commission designs for a Cross and Star of David. This he did, and his models, after careful study and slight changes, were approved by the American Battle Monuments Commission and the Secretary of War. Soon thereafter The Quartermaster General was directed by the War Department to procure and erect the marble head-stones. in the American cemeteries in Europe.

PROPOSALS AND SPECIFICATIONS

By 1926 The Quartermaster General had prepared and issued circular proposals and specifications for the procurement of approximately 50% of these crosses and Stars of David. The specifications called for a fine grade of white marble, durable, of good, uniform texture and strength, free from cracks and

defects and any mineral-producing stains after weathering. This marble was to have a minimum bed crushing strength of 10,600 pounds to square inch. In finishing, all edges were to be cut square, and all exposed surfaces to be tine sand-rubbed. The dimensions, design; etc., were to conform to the blue print. The latter showed the cross and star to have a height of approximately 47¼". The cross arm. on the cross was 20⅞". The thickness of the cross was .approximately 3½". After erection; the top of the cross stood 39" above the ground. The Star of David was designed with a similar upright but with the Star at the top of the upright in lieu of the cross arm. The inscription to he placed on each cross in-eluded the, soldier's name. in full, rank, unit, division, .state, and -date of death, also the customary initials for decorations that may have been awarded him. The inscription used to mark the graves of unknown soldiers were as follows:

"Here rests, in honored glory,
"An American soldier,
"Known but to God."

While the circular proposal for these marble headstones was issued in the early spring of 1926, final award was not made until December of that year, the successful bidder being Fratelli Tonetti, PietraSanta, Italy. A later circular proposal is-sued the following year resulted in a second award being made Fratelli Tonetti and a new award made S. Henraux, Querceta, Italy. Considerable difficulty arose in preparing the contracts for this work due to- the great divergence between American laws and Italian laws on contracts, particularly with reference to hours of labor, age of laborers, and the laws on registration of

contracts and special taxes in connection with the completion of contracts. In adjusting these difficulties the writer visited the plants of the contractors and also the office of the American consul at Leghorn, a Seaport nearby. At the latter office assistance in translating the contract and obtaining legal advice on the Italian laws governing the contract were generously furnished. The Italian government through its Department of Commerce also offered every possible assistance in preparing these contracts. On its recommendation all taxes in connection with registration of con-tract; export duties, etc. were graciously suspended. Government officials as well as the contractors showed by their actions that furnishing marble headstones for the graves of their former allies in France was a matter of sentiment as well as business.

PREPARING THE MARBLE

At the time these contracts were being prepared, the writer also inspected the various" quarries from which .the marble was to, be obtained. Both Pietrasanta and Querceta are within or adjacent to the famous Carrarra district. The quarries lie just west of these towns in the ranges of the Apanne Alps, the altitude of the average quarry being about 3500 feet. Many of these quarries have been worked for over eight hundred years and are still being worked largely by the methods which were employed when marble for the Leaning Tower of Pisa and the historical buildings of. Ronne were taken from them. In securing a ledge or platform from which quarry operations could be carried on, an initial blast of many pounds of black powder was set off. • This forced a great mass of marble forward and thus gave

a quarry floor from which further operations could be conducted. Naturally a large percent of the marble thins detached was squared up into blocks for transportation to the manufacturing plants far below. Additional blocks were cut out by hand method of drilling holes and forcing wedges in same or by use of an endless wire saw. The latter was electrically driven, and for its cutting qualities depended on a hard sand which is constantly fed into the groove as the wire cuts down through the marble block. These blocks, averaging from two to ten tons, were assembled on cribs at the edge of the mountain side. The cribs were formed like huge skies, but were constructed from solid oak 4" to 6" square. The cribs themselves slid over rough rollers made from small tree trunks. No machinery was employed in handling either the huge rough blocks or the cut blocks at the quarry. Large hand jacks, however, were used by men who worked in pairs and easily rolled these blocks over by operating the jacks against small notches or rough-projections in the marble blocks.

When approximately ten tons of blocks had been assembled on these cribs at the mountain edge, two cable ropes were attached to same. These ropes were played out from stakes or winches as the crib and its load slowly slid down the mountain side. 'ho lower this load approximately 3000 feet required the services of eight laborers six hours.

In transferring the blocks from the crib to the ox cart or rail-road, no derrick or hoisting device was employed. The jack alone was used. Occasionally a tractor hauled the heavy (marble blocks in lieu of ox team. On finally reaching the marble plants, old methods arc replaced by new. Every modern device

for handling, transporting, cutting and shaping marble is found. The plants of both contractors were models in efficiency and equipment.

The blocks intended for the American headstones, on reaching such plants, were first, carefully examined to see whether or not they might fulfill the specifications for the marble required. In many instances an accurate determination of the interior of the block could not be obtained from external appearances. If a block, however, passed this examination, it was placed in line for the first shop operation in connection with its transformation into a-cross or Star of David. This first step required cutting of this five or ten-ton block into marble slabs of approximately 4" thickness to correspond with the thickness of the headstone. These slabs were cut by huge gang. saws, with toothless steel blades, which swayed backward and forward, unceasingly, carrying sand and water, and thus slowly grinding their way through the large marble blocks. These saws cut, on an average, an inch in depth an hour every 24 hours of a day. The water and sand must be so distributed that the steel blade does not burn the marble. From 20 to 40 parallel blades, all equidistant, cut the block at the same time, and when the operation was finally over, the out-put for two days' incessant sawing was quite remarkable.

The next step in the operation required a careful inspection of the four inch marble slabs to determine whether' or not the quality, texture, graining, and strength of the marble would meet specification requirements. At this inspection approximately 30% of the slabs were rejected. The accepted slabs were spread out in the plant and a templet or pattern of

the cross or star was placed upon same, with a view of cutting the greatest number of crosses or stars from the slab being worked on. In placing these templets no part of the design of the cross or star was brought closer than 1½" or 2" to the design of another. By a crude chisel and hand mallet operation, parts of the slab, containing the several embryo crosses were roughly hewn apart. These parts, each containing the marked outline of a cross, were then lifted into a scalpine machine where the sides and ends were squared.

Finishing Touches

The next operation carried them to a machine specially designed for drilling four circular holes at the same time, thins shaping the curved intersection of the cross arms with the up-right of die cross. The cross next passed to carborundum disc saws, which 'cut the cross arms nearly to the four circular holes and similarly the upright from the top of the cross to the two upper circular holes at the junction of the cross arms. On the same machine the more difficult cutting of the base of the upright was 'affected. This difficulty was due to the fact that the large base of the cross prevented the employment of carborundum disc saws cutting directly along the sides of the upright. The cut was, however, initiated between the base and the upright and carried to near completion against the two circular holes on the lower side of the cross arm. Owing to the pressure developed in employing the drilling and sawing machines, it was impracticable to complete the operation with these machines. In other words, the four holes could not be bored entirely through the marble or spalling would result. To avoid this danger, the crosses were

turned over, and hand or compressed air tools were used to complete the cutting of the outline of the cross.

The next operation was the rubbing of all surfaces and edges of crosses with fine, dry sand and a block of marble. The machine to the left, as shown in illustration, is the carborundum disc saw, the four holes having been already partly drilled with diamond drills just prior to that operation. The cross in the center foreground, resting on a small narrow gauge truck, shows its completion so far as machine tools are concerned, the remaining work is done by hand and pneumatic tools.

Following this fine surface finish a careful inspection by the contractor's foreman was made, after which all surfaces and angles not meeting specifications as to finish, etc. were gone over by expert marble workers who rubbed them with fine sand and stone pumice. The stones were then ready for the engravers. Great care was necessary in preparing the tracing of the different inscriptions. This work. was done by the con-tractor who used a specially manufactured set of "Spacerite." These letters were easily set up in a form accurately designed to hold same, and a tracing was then secured. Transfer paper was next placed on the cross arm selected for the inscription and the tracing accurately placed over same. Each engraver, by ruler and freehand, transferred the inscription to the cross. Prior to this operation, however, the inscription was carefully checked and verified by the inspectors of the contracting officer. A good engraver could cut from two to three inscriptions daily. The engraving operation was one of the most difficult the contractor had to

contend with, as an error in the lettering or the chipping of centers of such letters as O, R and A caused rejections of the practically completed cross.

The manufacture of the Star of David differed materially .from the crosses. The design of these Stars of David, together with the much smaller number to be made, did not warrant the contractor in purchasing special machines for the work. The base and the upright were cut by methods similar to the cross. The star itself stood out from the upright a full half inch and this fact, coupled with the design of the star, required slow band cutting throughout. The preparation and cutting of inscriptions were also much more difficult than for the cross—due to the limited space for inscription on the Star of David.

The packing and crating of the headstones for truck, rail, and water transportation was very important, as the design of the cross made it very liable to damage in shipment. While the specifications for wrapping, boxing, etc. were very explicit and detailed, experience proved that slight departure from same reduced the breakage enroute. Under the specifications the cross, after wrapping, was placed flat on the bottom of the box. An experiment was made of placing two small wooden cleats under the upright, one 8" from the top, and the other 8" from the bottom, and two additional cleats of the same thickness about 6" front either end of the cross arm. This experiment proved successful, and the breakage enroute was practically reduced to zero. Considerable difficulty was had in obtaining seasoned wood. The marble itself was so sensitive in absorbing stains or colors of kind that it was found any wood used, not

thoroughly seasoned, stained the marble during shipment.

Supervising The Work

In supervising the work of the two contractors, the office of the American Graves Registration Service in Europe established an Italian branch at Pietrasanta, Italy. This office as maintained there for a trifle over two years supervising the production of the marble headstones. During the first year Captain Daniel J. Canty, Q.M. C., was in charge. During the second year Captain Robert B. Field, Q. M. C., was assigned. In addition to the commissioned personnel, two marble inspectors, obtained from the United States, were on duty there. Both of these inspectors spoke Italian, as well as English, and had had experience in the marble business in Italy prior to coming to the United States. There were also a transportation clerk and an additional clerk and messenger. The writer, under whose direction this work was carried on, made frequent visits to the Italian branch office to keep himself informed of the progress of the contracts and to make final decisions in regard to the rejections of crosses on which difference of opinion arose between the contractor and the officer in charge of the Italian branch office.

Owing to the early and late hours of labor carried on in Italian marble plants, as well as the volume of work to be done, the American force on duty there was called upon to put in unusually long hours of work. This force deserves great credit for the efficient and hard work it did there, and the high average quality of the headstones obtained on all contracts. The duties of the office force included inspection of marble at quarries, inspection of each step of the

manufacture and inspection of the inscriptions on the finished cross, the latter including careful checking of each letter of the inscription, spelling of names, spacing, etc. In addition, this supervision of all details-required considerable tact and judgment in dealings with the contractors who were not accustomed to having outside inspectors in their plants and who on certain occasions felt the interpretation of specifications was stricter than justified. It is to the credit of these contractors, however, that notwithstanding the difficulties of procuring suitable marble and living up to all requirements of manufacture, they met the contracting officer more than halfway and showed their willingness and desire to produce crosses which were in every way satisfactory to the United States, even though in doing so they were compelled to stand an 8% to 10% rejection loss.

Preparing The Cemeteries

While these crosses and Stars of David were being produced and shipped from the contractors in the 'Graves Registration Service at Paris was busy in preparing the cemeteries to receive these crosses as shipped. This preparation involved the construction of 11 miles of reinforced concrete foundation, the construction: of over 00,000 reinforced shoulders between which the crosses were cemented, and the cementing in place between the shoulders of over 81,000 bronze dowels. By far the most difficult part of this work was the securement of perfect alignment and an elevation of crosses which would give the most pleasing effect over the rolling grave areas. This work was carried on jointly with the production of crosses, and as the carloads of crosses were received at the ,cemetery They were taken by motor

truck to that section of the cemetery !to which they pertained, immediately unboxed, inspected for damage en route, and placed at the grave for which intended. By use of small wedges they were temporarily secured in position there.

The next step in their erection included a final checking of the dowel pin alignments and also corrections in elevations, where necessary. Experience had proved that it was impracticable to establish by instrument and corresponding grade stakes the exact position and elevation of each cross. It was found practicable, however, to establish control points and grades throughout any given grave area, say every fifth cross and fifth row. This method gave four control points, for every 25 crosses. Prior to establishing these control points, however, it was necessary to make use of the wooden crosses then marking the graves by slightly varying their elevation so as to give a pleasing and appropriate curve .to the marble crosses when permanently installed. As it was necessary to move the temporary wooden crosses just back of the graves prior to the construction of 'the concrete foundation for the new crosses, an opportunity was offered, while relocating these wooden crosses, to give them an elevation which would prove effective and practicable.

Engineering And Construction Work

The engineering work in connection with laying out and construction of the concrete foundations, the construction. of shoulders, and the cementing in position of the dowel pins, was under the technical supervision of Mr. Charles Moginier and Mr. T. F. D. Brady. They were assisted by inspectors who were in general developed from employees of the Graves

Registration Service. Prior to the final operation of cementing these crosses in position, a careful study had been made of the effect of concrete on marble. It was a well. known fact that marble was a stone extremely. sensitive to coloring matter of any kind with which it came in contact. However, marble as a building-stone or even for outside monuments had not been used to any great extent in France, and no specially manufactured white Cement had been used by French masons and builders in cementing marble. It was, of course, known that poor grades of cement should be used and that especial care should be taken in regard-to the sand and water used in mixing the cement. There were also reports from certain French architects to the effect that slight discolorment of marble was liable to follow the use of any cement applied directly to marble. In England it was found that the true Portland cement of strength of about one pH cement to two parts sand was successfully used in cementing marble. At Brookwood Cemetery in England, the writer carefully examined the marble monuments which had been cemented in place by Portland cement for periods from 50 to (10 years. He found only slight traces of discoloration not sufficient for comment. In cementing the headstones at the different cemeteries, different cements were used, including the Portland cement, quicksetting cement, and so-called "white cement". Some discolorations of marble did occur in one cemetery, namely, St. Mihiel. In other cemeteries little, if any, discoloration has developed. However, the cement used did not account for tile discoloration, as 'the same cement used in the St. Mihiel Cemetery produced no discoloration in other cemeteries. It is believed the character of marble, the amount of iron or coloring in

the soil and the cement, including 'the sand and water used with same, all have a bearing on the discoloration of the marble. It was found by experiment, that the mixing of slacked lime with the soil where it came in immediate contact with the upright of the cross reduced the discoloration and in many cases removed it entirely.

Following the final erection of crosses in each cemetery, it became necessary to regrade the grave areas and in many cases, slightly change the position of trees and missives. This work was carried out promptly and today all the cemeteries arc completed so far as the erection of marble headstones are concerned' and also the replacement of lawn areas, flowers and missives.

Resulting Cost Of The Work

The cost of the entire work amounted to approximately $18.50 per headstone. This amount included initial cost of the headstone F. O. B. contractor's plants, varying from $11.50 to $12.50, transportation to various cemeteries, which varied with the distance to cemeteries, construction of reinforced concrete beams, and cementing in place of crosses—averaging $2.50 per headstone. Regrading, construction of new lawn areas, replacing flowers and missives averaged 90 cents per cross. Overhead, Paris and Italian office, 60 cents per headstone. The cost of $18.50 per headstone would have been $20.50 except for the generous action on the part of the French government in remitting the normal customs on marble importation from Italy, which in this case amounted to $2.00 per headstone. This was a particularly gracious and liberal act on the part of France—not only for the

money involved, but for the kindly sentiment and appreciation that it evidenced.

EXHIBIT 22

DURABLE MARKERS IN THE FORM OF CROSSES FOR GRAVES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN EUROPE

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1924
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1924

STATEMENTS OF

Hon. A. PIATT ANDrew, of Massachusetts
Maj. R.L. FOSTER, U.S. Army
and others

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

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ELMER H. GERAN, New Jersey.

HOWARD F. SEDGWICK, *Clerk*,

DURABLE MARKERS FOR GRAVES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN EUROPE

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 13, 1924.

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., with the acting chairman, Hon. John C. McKenzie, presiding.

MR. MCKENZIE. The committee will come to order, please.

Gentlemen of the committee, the first thing we will take up this morning is House Concurrent Resolution 15, introduced by Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, which has to do with the markers on the graves of soldiers buried in foreign cemeteries. It reads as follows:

> Whereas wooden crosses have marked the graves on the battle fields of Europe of American soldiers, sailors, and marines who died in the World War from the first burials in war time until the present day, or markers of like proportion and design bearing the Star of David (instead of the transverse bar) have marked the graves of those of Jewish faith; and
>
> Whereas these wooden symbols have, during and since the World War, been regarded as emblematic of the great sacrifices which that war entailed, have been so treated by poets and artists and have become peculiarly and inseparably associated in the thought of sur-

viving relatives and comrades and of the Nation with these World War graves: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That appropriate durable markers giving the same general effect as the existing wooden markers be designed and prepared for the graves in the American military cemeteries overseas, and that the present markers be retained in those cemeteries until such permanent markers can be provided and erected.

I wish to make this statement before we start the hearing, that we have another matter pending, which was carried over from Tuesday, and we would like to finish both of these matters to-day, if possible,; so I will appreciate it very much if the witnesses will go directly to the point and make their statements as brief as possible.

We will now hear you, Mr. Andrew.

STATEMENT OF HON. A. PIATT ANDREW, A MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. ANDREW. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I shall endeavor to follow the suggestion of your chairman.

There were 76.000 American soldiers, sailors, and marines who died overseas, and who were buried over there. At the end of the war the least that our Government could do for those who had suffered the loss of sons, or fathers, or husbands, was to give these relatives some choice as to where the bodies of those who were dear to them should be finally consigned. The option was given to those relatives to

bring the bodies of their dead back to this country or to leave them in France, and the bodies of about 46,000 American sailors, soldiers, and marines who died in France were brought buck to this country, and were finally laid to rest in American cemeteries where their families desired that they should be buried. About 30,000 were left in France, and those 30,000 bodies were gathered together into seven cemeteries in France and Belgium, all of which I visited last autumn.

Those cemeteries were located on the battle fields where great engagements had taken place. The largest of them is at Romagne, where there are about 14,000 American graves in the heart of the Meuse Argonne, the battle field of that prolonged and prodigious struggle which ended the war.

There are about 6,000 graves in a cemetery near Fere-en-Tardenois, at Seringes-et-Nesles, in the region where American troops helped in the summer of 1918 to push back the Germans from the Maine to the Aisne.

There are 4,100 bodies in a cemetery near Thiancourt, the region where the American forces eliminated the salient of St. Mihiel in September, 1918.

There is another cemetery at Bony, in the north, where there are 1,800.graves, mostly of men who fought with the British in the Somme. At Baleen Woods there is a cemetery marking the spot where the Americans checked the ultimate German advance in the early summer of 1918, and where there are now about 2,200 graves.

In the outskirts of Paris, looking down over the city, is a cemetery at Suresnes, on the slopes of Mount Valerien, where are buried 1,500 Americans.

Just across the French frontier, in Belgium, near the little town of Waereghen, is another American cemetery, where are buried 360 men. That cemetery is known as "Flanders Field." Across the channel in England is another cemetery, at Brookwood, where are buried 450 Americans.

In all, about 30,000 Americans are buried overseas.

The same motive which actuated the families of these boys to desire that the bodies of those whom they had lost should be left near the battle fields where they fell has prompted them to desire that these battle-field cemeteries should be kept in appearance as nearly as possible like that which prevailed during the war, and which still prevails.

When these boys were first buried, their graves were temporarily marked, sometimes by two twigs crossed, and sometimes by two strips of board crossed, sometimes by a rifle crossed by a bayonet. These improvised crosses were replaced in time by wooden markers of like form and uniform size, and the graves not only of our men but of literally millions of men of other countries who died in the war are similarly designated. France alone lost 1,300,000, and our other allies somewhat less, but the total number runs into the millions, and all of these graves were marked in much the same way by wooden crosses.

Those markers were distinctively symbols of the World War. They were different from civilian grave markers, and they became particularly identified in the thoughts of everybody with those who had made the great sacrifice in the World War.

My reasoning in introducing this resolution was this, that since our Government had consulted the

families of the dead and had allowed them to choose where their sons and husbands should be finally buried, the Government ought also to consult with those families in the choice of the symbols that should finally mark their graves. So far as I can gather, there is practical unanimity among all of those families to the effect that the markers that are to remain on the graves should be either the markers which are now placed upon them or other markers of durable material, similar in design and in proportion to the present markers. In all of those American cemeteries "over there" the graves have been lined up, row upon row, and on each of those graves there is either a white wooden cross bearing the name and certain facts concerning the man buried there, or, in the case of the men of the Jewish faith, a symbol of similar proportion, but having, instead of the transverse bar, the Star of David. There are, I believe, about 1,600 such Jewish graves. This resolution contemplates an expression of opinion on the part of the two Houses of Congress that those markers, either the cross or the marker of similar proportion bearing the Star of David on the graves of those of the Jewish faith, should be retained until they can be replaced by a marker of similar design and proportion.

In order to present an expression of opinion I had very little opportunity to communicate with many people, but spontaneously from all over the country I have found a sympathetic response to this suggestion, and I have asked to come here a number of the representatives of the different organizations to speak to you.

Mr. MCKENZIE. May I ask you a question, Mr. Andrew, before you leave the floor?

Mr. ANDREW. Yes.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Your resolution certainly amounts to a declaration of policy, does it not?

Mr. ANDREW. A declaration of policy. It had been proposed to replace the present markers with stone slabs, with curved tops, like the markers now at Arlington.

Mr. MCKENZIE. My purpose in asking that question is that, in case we should pass this resolution unamended, we would not be getting anywhere, would we?

Mr. ANDREW. I think that this resolution –

Mr. MCKENZIE. Is it provided by whom those markers shall be placed there?

Mr. ANDREW. I think that is understood. The Graves Registration Service of the War Department is ultimately to mark those graves. It now has charge of those cemeteries overseas, and it has already made plans to mark the graves with stone slabs, curved at the top, which are like the markers in Arlington, cud which would make those graves in the cemeteries overseas undistinguishable in appearance from the markers in any other military cemeteries and in fact in most of the civilian cemeteries.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Another thing, Mr. Andrew: Your resolution does not provide for the assessment of any appropriation to carry this out.

Mr. ANDREW. No; because that I have left to the War Department or the Graves Registration Service to decide. For the moment, those graves are marked

by a wooden cross or the wooden markers bearing the Star of David.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Yes.

Mr. ANDREW. This resolution contemplates that those markers shall be left on the graves until the proper authorities have devised a durable, permanent marker of similar design, and the intention is to stop the plan which was contemplated of substituting for those markers a slab with a curved top.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I am not raising this question for the purpose of criticizing your resolution.

Mr. ANDREW. No, no; I understand.

Mr. MCKENZIE. But I simply raised the point that I think your resolution is defective in two ways: First, it does not direct anybody—the Graves Registration Service, or the War Department, or anyone else—to carry it out; and, in the second place, it does not authorize an appropriation, and all we can do is to authorize an appropriation; we can not make one. It does not authorize an appropriation to make it effective.

Mr. ANDREW. My idea was that this should be the initial step as an expression of opinion. It is intended to be directed toward the retention of the crosses until something else is designed.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Pardon me, but if that is your purpose that is all right.

Mr. HULL. Right along that line, having defined a policy, if you do not authorize the appropriation or a similar provision here saying that it is authorized, and also directing who is to carry it into effect, then you will have your complete project.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt at this point to say that Congress has decided who shall carry this matter into effect? Congress has created the American Battle Monuments Conimission, which has entire charge of the cemeteries, under the direction of and with the cooperation of the American Fine Arts Commission.

Mr. ANDREW. There is a cemeterial division of the War Department which is handling those cemeteries at the present time.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Then we will not take up any more time discussing that.

Mr. ANDREW. I am perfectly willing, if there is any change in wording that will make it more clear, that it should be made. The purpose is to get an expression of opinion, so far as the retention of the crosses is concerned, as opposed to the plan of substituting marble slabs.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, may I ask my colleague a question right there?

Mr. MCKENZIE. Mr. Hill would like to ask you a question, Mr. Andrew.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. This is merely an expression of opinion?

Mr. ANDREW. Yes.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. On the part of Congress as to what plan should be followed?

Mr. ANDREW. That is the idea.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. My understanding is that this in no way conflicts with the views of the American Battle Monuments Commission?

Mr. ANDREW. I think not at all.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. And furthermore, even if it should, this is only an expression of opinion?

Mr. ANDREW. This is only an expression of opinion.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I might say that I personally favor it and I do not think there is any reason why anything is needed in addition to that.

Mr. HULL. Do you not think that we ought to authorize the money?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. It is not necessary at the present time to authorize the money, because all of the appropriation for the American cemeteries by law, which Congress has already passed, ought to come before the American Battle Monuments Commission.

Mr. MCKENZIE. We will be glad to hear your next witness, Mr. Andrew.

Mr. ANDREW. I would like to ask my colleague, Mr. Cellar, to say a word.

Mr. MCKENZIE. We will be glad to hear you, Mr. Celler.

STATEMENT OF HON. EMANUEL CELLER, A MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman and .gentlemen of the committee, I want to express my approval of this bill. I am in hearty accord with the sentiments expressed here this morning by my colleague, Mr. Andrew.

The very least we ought to do for the soldier dead, those men who have gone on their great adventure and who have gone through the valley of the shadow of death, is to appropriately mark their burial places. I believe that nobody can gainsay me or anybody else

who so expresses himself, and I am sure that the gentlemen on this committee are also in hearty accord with it.

There is something, however, in the bill which I think requires certain explanation, and that is in reference to the differentiation in the markings of the various dead according to their religion. It is quite natural that most of the graves should be marked with crosses. There should also, however, be a distinction between the Jewish dead and the Christian dead, and I have been asked by certain religious organizations to collaborate with Mr. Andrew with reference to that. Because of that distinction, there should be on certain of the dead a cross, and on others of the dead there should be the double triangle, known as the Star of David. There is ample reason for that.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Why do you say that?

Mr. CELLER. If you do not do it, you might stir up religious feelings which I think should not be stirred up. However, the present regulations already provide for that differentiation.

I have here photographs of certain burials in Arlington Cemetery, which distinctly show that there is a Star of David, with a double triangle, on various graves of Jewish dead in Arlington.

Mr. ANDREW. That shows the two sorts of markers side by side now in existence.

Mr. CELLER. That has already been passed upon by the War Department. I have before me a statement to this effect. In February, 1918, the War Department issued an order to the effect that the graves of Jewish soldier dead were to be marked with this

double Star of David, in conformity with a similar practice on the part of the allied countries. This general order was contained in a cable sent by General Pershing. July 29, 1918, to The Adjutant General, a copy of which is as follows:

> Reference paragraph 7 your cablegram 1734, instructions issued in February last to chaplains, quartermasters, and chiefs of graves registration units, and groups, A. E. F., prescribed permanent headboards for deceased Hebrew soldiers to conform in shape, size, finish, and painting to Army Regulation9 495, officers of Graves Registration Service have been instructed to substitute such headboards for any crosses that may have inadvertently been placed on Jewish graves. (C. Q. M. 1013.)

That is Quartermaster Corps order No. 1013.

Even at the present time the wooden markers or other markers differentiate between those two distinct religions, and I think the principle should be carried out in any permanent bill that we might care to pass in the present Congress.

That is my interest in the case. I thought it would be best to have that explained, so that in case, in these deliberations, that question might rise, you might know it is already the practice of the War Department, in regulations and otherwise, to make that distinction.

Mr. MCKENZIE. The only reason I asked the question is that it has never been the policy of Congress to recognize any form of religion in connection with these matters.

Mr. CELLER. Well, you have a different situation confronting you now. You have those 1,600 Jewish dead, and if you put something other than the double triangle on their graves, you might—I should not say "offend," but there might arise in the hearts of the mothers and fathers of those boys some conflicting emotions, and I think we ought not to do anything that would have that result.

Mr. MCKENZIE. But, as I understand it, they are all marked with crosses over there now.

Mr. CELLER. Apparently not. In all of the allied cemeteries, there is that distinction. That double star has been used. It has been used not only to mark the Jewish dead in the German and Austrian cemeteries, but it has even been the practice to make that distinction in all of the cemeteries of the allied countries. If we are to be an exception to that principle, I think we might be subject to some reasonable criticism.

Mr. MCKENZIE Why would it not be fitting and proper to have just a nice marble slab, without either the cross or this Star of David or anything else on it?

Mr. CELLER. Well, if you do that, you might—I should not use the word "offend"; that might be too hard a word, but you might cause criticism to arise, on account of other religious denominations. I think probably the organizations who are interested in this would not object to the plain slab. I do not think there would be any objection if everybody would be treated alike.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I am not objecting to the resolution, but I wanted your opinion on it.

Mr. CELLER. I do not silly it advisedly, but using my own personal knowledge in the matter, I think there will be no objection to the plain slab from any organization thus asked me to come here.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I just think that it is one of the boasts' of this great country of ours that a man can worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, or not worship Him at all, if he sees fit.

Mr. CELLER. You would not be, in spirit, violating that fundamental principle by putting different markers on the graves. If you do not give the parents of these soldier boys a chance to put something there which is consistent with their religious belief, I think you would be doing something in contradistinction of that religious principle.

Mr. HULL. I think I quite agree with your idea, but from my information, the graves, as I understand it, are properly marked at the present time, are they not? This distinction that you suggest is there now, is it not?

Mr. CELLER. Oh, yes; but I understand that it is not a durable marker.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. They only have a wooden cross there now. The only two markers are the wooden crosses and the Jewish symbol in wood. They are only temporary.

Mr. HULL. I understand, hut they are satisfactory as they are to-day.

Mr. CELLER. Yes; very satisfactory.

Mr. HULL. And you say that under current regulations they are to have a marble slab, and, as I understand, will be satisfactorily marked.

Mr. CELLER. That is correct. That is the situation as I understand it in Arington. This is a photograph of the graves at Arlington.

Mr. ANDREW. Here is a photograph of the European cemeteries.

Mr. HULL. I understand, but you want the same regulation over there, that when they are marked, they will be marked as they are in Arlington?

Mr. CELLER. I would not say that, because I do notice that that photograph is a photograph of a slab, one of the Gothic slabs, with the symbol chiseled out, near the point. I understand from the photograph that these markers are somewhat different from what they are on the other side.

Mr. ANDREW. There is one right here, showing the two side by side.

Mr. CELLER. Yes; there is quite a distinction, but either one of them, I am sure, would be suitable.

Mr. HULL. That is what I want to know.

Mr. CELLER. Yes; either one.

Mr. HULL. You simply want the religion indicated by the double triangle or the cross, which I presume is satisfactory under current regulations over there, as you say.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Are there any other questions, gentlemen? If not, we are very much obliged to you, Mr. Celler.

Mr. ANDREW. I will ask my colleague, Mr. O'Connell to say a word to the committee now.

STATEMENT OF HON. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, A MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I imagine that you want to hear more from the people who are particularly interested in this project than you do from the Members of Congress.

My sole purpose in coming here this morning is to record my sympathy with the resolution introduced by my colleague, Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts. In looking into the matter, we should consider only the wishes of the people that are immediately interested in this proposition. The splendid women whose sons are buried in France and Belgium are those immediately concerned. It is their wish to have this change made, and their plan should arouse the sympathy of Congress, and they should be enabled to accomplish the purpose they desire.

The people of my district, Brooklyn, Richmond Hill, and Woodhaven, constituting a very large constituency, are behind this movement, and, as their Representative, without going into a long discussion of it, I desire to be recorded in its favor.

I thank the committee.

Mr. HULL. Just a minute, Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Yes, Mr. Hull.

Mr. HULL. You still speak of the change. Now, as I understand it, they are satisfactorily marked to-day.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Well, we are considering the matter of making them permanent.

Mr. HULL. Yes; but under current regulations they are satisfactory?

Mr. O'CONNELL. I am talking about the difference between the cross and the slab.

Mr. HULL. Yes; but you want them continued just as they are; that is, when they are made permanent?

Mr. O'CONNELL. Yes; in form.

Mr. WURZBACH. Your idea is that the the family Government, in burying its soldier dead, ought to mark the graves as the family of the deceased would like to have them marked?

Mr. O'CONNELL. Precisely so.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. As I understand it, Mr. Representative, the marks at the resent time are of wood. They are not durable, but your idea and the idea of Representative Andy rew is to change them into permanent form, of sandstone, when the time comes to do it.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Yes.

Mr. ANDREW. Mr. Chairman, I will not read these letters and telegrams, but I have gotten a number of both from a great many people, some of which I would like to have inserted in the record.

Mr. MCKENZIE. All right; you may just hand them in.

Mr. ANDREW. I will do so.

I now want Mr. Taylor, the legislative representative of the American Legion, to speak to the committee.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR, VICE CHAIRMAN, AMERICAN LEGION, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. TAYLOR. The primary reason for this legislation is the fact that a contemplated change by the War Department in replacing these crosses with the present marker used at Arlington has stirred up the people, whose sons and brothers and fathers and husbands are buried over there. That is what has brought about this resolution.

The wooden crosses are symbolic, so far as the relatives of these men are concerned, and we would like that the cross should remain and not be changed, as is the intention of the War Department, by replacing the crosses with these little round white stones.

I happened to be an Infantry officer myself in the line, and in the beginning we were issued little wooden pieces that fitted together and made a cross. Of course, we were not issued very many of them, but I recall at Chateau-Thierry some of my men were engaged there, and were killed. We took their guns and stuck them in the ground and fastened a bayonet across the other end or the butt end of the gun. The whole idea, so far as the mon overseas were concerned and so far as the men who were knocked out were concerned, was that the cross seemed to have a fixed, permanent place, because all through the battle areas, wherever any fighting had taken place, where there were Frenchmen or Americans, you would see some sort of a cross. Where the French had men there, they had taken care to put up a permanent wooden cross. If they did not have an opportunity to do that, and if it was by the road pass, they did

what we did—stuck the man's gun in the ground, and fastened the butt end of it across it.

There is no question but what the cross is definitely fixed in the minds not only of the service meu themselves, but their dependents and their relatives.

The crosses at the present time are wooden and perishable. They will have to he replaced from time to time. When the time comes for replacing them with a definite permanent marker, that definite, permanent marker should be a cross, and should be of some durable material, I suppose marble.

On that point I would like to present a resolution adopted by the Legion touching upon this subject:

> Whereas the War Department has recently decided to remove the wooden crosses that mark the graves of our comrades who made the supreme sacrifice oversee and substitute therefor a low rectangular headstone, and
>
> Whereas these crosses represent the symbol of America's sacrifice in the World War, and have been the inspiration of our great war poems, and were first improvised and erected by our comrades in the field and are fixed in the minds of the gold star fathers and mothers and the Nation as an impressive emblem of sacrifice for country and humanity: Now, therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved by the Executive Committee of the American Legion in session assembled this 15th day of January, 1924*, That we protest against this contemplated removal of these crosses, both at home and abroad, and the substitution therefor for anything else except

for those comrades of the Jewish faith who may desire another symbol, and that we request the Secretary of War to take such action as is necessary to stop this contemplated change, and we further recommend that the present crosses be maintained until some appropriate durable cross giving the same general effect as the wooden crosses, can be erected; and further, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President, to the Secretary of War, the American Battle Monuments Commission, and the proper congressional committees.

Mr. ANDREW. I should like, Mr. Chairman, to present General Brett, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. MCKENZIE. We will be glad to hear from you, General Brett.

STATEMENT OF MR. LLOYD M. BRETT, COMMANDER IN CHIEF VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Mr. BRETT. Gentlemen, I not only speak for the Veterans of Foreign Wars in this matter, urging that the cross he retained, but I also speak for the brigade that I commanded at the fight during the Meuse-Argonne battle. There were 26 days in that battle, and many of the members of my brigade, hundreds of them, are dead and are buried in that Romagne Cemetery.

I think those crosses are far more impressive than are the slabs which are used to mark the graves in Arlington Cemetery. We saw them everywhere in the battle-scarred area of France, and they were so

impressive that they led to a reverent attitude toward those graveyards where slept those who fought with us.

Mr. WRIGHT. What about the markers with the star?

Mr. BRETT. You mean the Jewish?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. BRETT. We have no objection to that at all.

Mr. ANDREW. I have had several letters, Mr. Chairman, from members of the Gold Star Association, representing mothers of men who were killed in the war. I would like to put some of those in the record.

The Gold Star Association sent from New York a representative, Mrs. Mathilda Burling, and I should like to ask her to say a word.

STATEMENT OF THE MRS. MATHILDA BURLING, REPRESENTING THE GOLD STAR ASSOCIATION

Mrs. BURLING. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I would like to say to you that we called a meeting on Monday, and there were quite a few members that came out. It seems to be the wish of the Gold Star Mothers to have the marble cross instead of a marble headstone, and Mrs. Vedder has given me a letter, which she has asked me to read.

Mr. ANDREW. Mrs. Vedder is the secretary of the Gold Star Association.

Mrs. BURLING. Yes; she is the executive secretary of our organization.

THE GOLD STAR ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

New York, N. Y.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS:

DEAR SIRS: At a meeting of the Gold Star Mothers held under our auspices on March 10, 1924, at 865 Madison Avenue, New York City, all Gold Star Mothers present showed by a standing unanimous vote that they approved of the resolution Congressman A. Piatt Andrew, of Massachusetts, had introduced, that crosses should remain over the graves of their sons buried in Europe and that the crosses be made durable and as much like the wooden crosses now in use as possible, because the cross stands for sacrifice, and it was a proud sacrifice our sons made. The graves of soldiers in this country may be marked with the slab chosen by the commission, but for the men buried abroad the cross fight with an entirely different spirit from that of the soldier whose vocation should remain. Our boys were not Regular Army men and fought their good fighting is.

E.B. VEDDER, *Executive Secretary.*

The idea of that was that the members who were present at this meeting felt that the boys who had fought in this war were not trained as our Regular Army men were trained, and for that reason some distinction should be made at the graves in France. They seemed to feel that there was no objection to the headstone now used at Arlington Cemetery, as I understand it, with curved tops to represent those who are known, and with straight tops for those who are unknown; but in France our request is to have the cross remain, but to be of marble, which would be more durable.

I thank you.

Mr. ANDREW. The committee probably has heard of the Belleau Wood Association, .of which Mrs. James Carrel Frazer is president. This association has acquired by purchase the lands adjacent to the Belleau Wood Cemetery and has done extraordinary work in making the battle field of Belleau Wood a national memorial.

Mrs. Frazer is here, and I should like to have her say a word.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JAMES CARROL FRAZER, PRESIDENT BELLEAU WOOD ASSOCIATION

Mrs. FRAZER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, you ought to be familiar with the Belleau Wood Association, because you gave us last year the unusual honor of a Federal charter.

In the work that we are actively carrying on, of course, I come in contact with people who are vitally interested in the question of the graves in France, and I have heard a great many expressions of opinion about this proposition, the proposed change from the existing markers to the regular slab that is used in Arlington, and I have not heard ono single person who did not deprecate the change.

There is one thing that I would like to suggest to you, and that is to remind you of the fact that one of the most important things to consider is that each of these women has a photograph of her son's grave or her husband's grave. Those crosses have been there and the Star of David emblems have been there for five years. These women have those photographs in their Bibles, or some other place

where they can see them all the time, and they know their sons' graves; they know just the position of it, and when they see pictures of the cemeteries in the movies they can pick out that particular grave. If these markers are change& those women will all have an added anguish, an added sorrow; they would feel that their sons' graves have been changed in some way, the graves that for five years they had been thinking of. I think we should hesitate a long time before adding to the sorrow of those women who have had such a picture of the graves in their minds for all this time.

Mr. MCKENZIE. In the first place, your protest is against the change in the character of the monument?

Mrs. FRAZER. Against the change in the character of the monument; yes, sir. ..The The crosses are very satisfactory; they are very beautiful and comforting, and the emblem of the Hebrews is not sufficiently different in form to destroy the uniform appearance of the cemetery. The Hebrew Star of David and the cross of the Protestants and Catholics fall in together; they are in sympathy, and the are in harmony, and they make a very beautiful cemetery.

Mrs. MCKENZIE. Of course, there is no doubt that the mothers of which you have spoken, who have the photographs of these graves, have had them indelibly stamped on their minds.

Mrs. FRAZER. Yes.

Mr. MCKENZIE. But speaking about their being impressive, 1 do not know how you feel about it, but I visited Arlington Cemetery many times—I try to go over there on Memorial Day when I am in Washing-

ton, and the most impressive thing to me in all Arlington, on Memorial Day, is those little, low monuments, with a modest little bouquet on them. They impressed me infinitely more than the most magnificent monument.

Mrs. FRAZER. Yes, Mr. Chairman; Arlington is wonderfully beautiful and impressive; but the cemeteries overseas are rather different. The sentiment in regard to the cemeteries abroad, in a way, is different. I am very familiar with the cemetery at Belleau, and I am fairly familiar with the others. I believe that the surroundings there call for the treatment that exists to-day.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the witness a question here.

Mrs. MCKENZIE. Mr. Hill would like to ask you a question.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. You have recently been over all of these cemeteries?

Mrs. FRAZER. Yes, sir; almost all. I have been over them all except the one in Belgium. Of course, I am very familiar with Belleau, because I spent the summer, practically, at Belleau Wood, and I am going over there very soon now to continue our work there.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Personally, I have not seen any of these crosses for about five years. They were wooden crosses. They are in fairly good condition still, are they not?

Mrs. FRAZER. Oh, they are all in perfect condition. I saw none that were not, because they are very easily kept in good condition. It is only a question of a coat of paint. They are all very white. Even last

year, when the cemeteries were being torn up, on account of relocating the bodies, the crosses were kept in good condition. They never let them get in poor shape. The Graves Registration personnel do their work with great reverence and efficiency. At Belleau Wood, the grass last summer was in bad shape, on account of the work being done at that time of relocating the graves and planting trees and shrubs there.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. When the time comes to replace those crosses by permanent memorials, is it possible to make out of local stone crosses which will be substantially the same in form and have the same effect?

Mrs. FRAZER. I should think so, because—and and now I am always speaking of Belleau, because that is the one I know best—the stone quarries there, the quarries from which the cathedral at Rheims and the statues were built. That is a kind of soft sandstone, but which hardens on exposure to the air.

The people who advocate the headstones would lead you to imagine that the wooden crosses deteriorate overnight. They do not that. They last for years. The French have no intention of putting up stone crosses. They propose to keep their wooden crosses, replacing them, one by one, individually, as it is needed.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mrs. Frazer, who is advocating the replacement of these crosses by the ordinary headstones?

Mr. FRAZER. I imagine it comes from the very practical people in the War Department. I talked a good deal about it in Paris to the people of the Graves Registration, and some of them have given the

arguments as to why they should prefer the headstone, but none of their arguments seemed very convincing to me.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I do not want to take up the time of the committee, Mr. Hill, but I am very familiar with that point, and I will be glad to discuss it with you.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Are you in favor of the change?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I think everybody is in favor of retaining the cross where it can be done, from a practical standpoint.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Oh, yes.

Mr. WURZBACH. These crosses are all of uniform height and size, are they not?

Mrs. FRAZER. They are all of a uniform height, and the Star of David emblem is almost as high. At any rate, it creates no appreciable discrepancy. They all make a harmonious whole.

Mr. WURZBACH. How high are they?

Mrs. FRAZER. I should say about as high as that [indicating]. I do not remember exactly. Standing in front of them, it seemed that they were about that high.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. About 3 feet.

Mr. WURZBACH. Would you say about 4 feet?

Mrs. FRAZER. That was my impression. Standing in front of them, they were about up to here on me.

Mr. WURZBACH. When they are changed into permanent crosses, is it the idea to have them of the same height?

Mrs. FRAZER. Of course, that would have to be taken into consideration. They would be very much more, beautiful if they kept them the same height. Of course, I do not know. I hesitate to say, especially when the ex-Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Wainright, knows so much about the matter—so much more than any of us.

Mr. WURZBACH. You said something a little while ago about the sentiment of the mothers and wives of these men that are buried over there, who have their pictures in their Bibles and also in their hearts of these graves of their loved ones over there. Do you think that it would he necessary to have the permanent crosses of the same height, in order not to destroy the picture and the identity of the grave?

Mrs. FRAZER. I think so, Mr. Congressman. Of course, as I say, I do not know about the technical part of it, but it does not seem to me that there should be any difficulty. We have crosses in our own cemeteries that I know are about the same size. One argument that was made was that the cross would not stand the weather on account of the slimness of the transverse bars. The bars could be a little thicker without affecting the general picture. They could be of the same height, but just a little thicker.

Mr. WURZBACH. It would take more material, I suppose, to make those memorials than those used in Arlington Cemetery?

Mrs. FRAZER. I do not know.

Mr. REECE. It is your idea, however, that there is no necessity for any immediate change from the wooden crosses?

Mrs. FRAZER. I should think not. The wooden cross could be continued there for a good many years.

Mr. REECE. There is some question that it would not be a good idea to do as the French have done, to continue the wooden cross; is that it?

Mrs. FRAZER. I see no reason why they should not. The French are doing it, and it seems to stand the weather for them.

Mr. REECE. The wooden crosses can he kept more beautiful, I should think, for that matter, than the stone crosses could.

Mrs. FRAZER. And at no expense at all as compared with the expense of the stone cross.

Mr. REECE. Any way, the expense of arranging these markers in the best possible way is not going to be sufficient to affect the adoption of the policy that is deemed best. The expense would not be appreciable.

Mrs. FRAZER. We certainly should not consider the expense, anyway, as a nation, in doing honor to our dead.

Mr. HULL. May I ask a question, please? As I look at this picture, the height of all of the monuments is the same.

Mrs. FRAZER. Yes.

Mr. HULL. And they all have the cross.

Mrs. FRAZER. Yes.

Mr. HULL. Those of the Jewish faith, however, have the double triangle put on in front of the cross.

Mrs. FRAZER. Well, not right in front of the cross, because they take the top pieces and transverse off. You see, the Jewish emblem, if I may illustrate what

I mean, is like that, with the top of the cross, including the transverse bar, taken off, and then the double triangle put right around it. In other words, it is an upright piece with the double triangle put at approximately the height of the arms of the Christian cross.

Mr. HULL. It shows the other way here. That is why I was asking.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mrs. Frazer, it is your understanding that there is no reason why if a change is made from the present crosses, they could not be duplicated as to size and shape, and the same is true as to the Star of David, in local stone.

Mrs. FRAZER. I can not see any reason why, and my association and the people I come in contact with are very much hoping that is what Congress will accord them.

Mr. MCKENZIE. We are very much obliged to you, Mrs. Frazer.

Mr. ANDREW. Mr. Chairman, on that particular point, I have one or two photographs here that I will pass around showing stone crosses. This happened to be on an American boy's grave in a French cemetery. They were made of sandstone, which is relatively inexpensive, because it can be dug right out of the soil on the spot. It is easy to work, because it is soft when it is taken out, but it becomes harder with exposure to the air. As Mrs. Frazer has said, this sandstone is the material out of which the cathedrals of France and all of their statues and sculptured tracery were made. It grows harder as decades follow decades, and, as in the case of those cathedrals, it has resisted the ravages of time and weather for centuries.

Mr. MCSWAIN. Of what color is it?

Mr. ANDREW. It is buff, like sand. The use of French sandstone would obviate any danger of breakage which might arise from the shipment of marble from this country, because there would be very little transportation and very little rehandling.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. One of the objections to a cross of that character would be the fact that that French sandstone would soon discolor, and it would have a mottled appearance. The sentiment in favor of the crosses there as at present is in the white color almost as much as in the cross itself.

Mr. MCSWAIN. In that connection, do not the civilian cemeteries in France often employ a metallic cross that can be galvanized with a white material from time to time?

Mr. ANDREWS. That suggestion has also been made.

Mr. MCSWAIN. And that is more durable than marble, is it noti

Mr. ANDREWS. I am not sure as to that, but that is also a possible alternative.

Mr. MCSWAIN. Yes.

Mr. MCKENZIE. We are much obliged to you, Mrs. Frazer.

Mr. ANDREW. Mr. Chairman, I want to present the national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, who arrived this morning from Leicester, Mass., just as I was coming up here, Mrs. Franklin Lee Bishop.

Mr. MCKENZIE. We will be glad to hear her.

STATEMENT OF MRS. FRANKLIN LEE BISHOP, NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

Mrs. BISHOP. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I represent over 200,000 women, members of the American Legion Auxiliary, not only in the United States but in Mexico, Alaska, the Canal Zone, and Hawaii.

I have just returned from a tour of the Pacific coast. I have found in every State the women who have sacrificed, who have given their flesh and blood, deeply grieved over the contemplated change from the crosses to the markers, as suggested.

They sent for me in Ohio in January. Mrs. Herbert Morrison, whose son lies in France, sent for me, and Mrs. Bentley, whose one son lies in France and the other disabled to such an extent that ho will never again be himself, her only son, and she a widowed mother. They were deeply grieved and had a meeting of Gold Star Mothers and Wives in regard to this question.

Somebody spoke of the sentiment in regard to the crosses in France. Mrs. Morrison was heartbroken over her grief and her sorrow, and Mr. Morrison took her to France. I am going to tell you the story that she told me.

When she visited the cemetery there, as she said, it was at sunset, and just as the rays of the sun fell on the beautiful American flag and those glistening crosses; it brought home to her the fact that her son was lying ever on duty in France, that there was something wonderful and brave back of that sacrifice, that his spirit and self-sacrifice would live. And so she

had become comforted. "But," she said, "if they are going to remove those crosses and replace them with headstones, it will be a grief that I can not bear."

Gentlemen, that is the message from Mrs. Morrison, a Gold Star Mother.

I can duplicate that story with other stories in every State that I have visited.

So I ask you, in the name of these women who have sacrificed, who have given their flesh and blood, to consider well, and I hope the decision will be favorable to this resolution. I so petition you on behalf of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Mr. MCKENZIE. We thank you very much.

Mr. ANDREW. I want to ask Mr. Bicknell, who was in charge of the Red Cross work in France during the war, to also speak to you. He has brought us many of these photographs which you have seen here of the cemeteries.

Mr. Ernest E. Bicknell.

STATEMENT OF MR, ERNEST E. BICKNELL, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Mr. BICKNELL. Mr. Chairman, during the war the Red Cross undertook to make one of these little photographs of every grave of every American soldier who died in France. It did so, and the little photographs which Mrs. Frazier spoke of, which the mothers are keeping in their Bibles, are those little photographs which we made, and. had Mrs. Frazier not spoken so eloquently on the point of the sentimental value of these little pictures, I should have mentioned them myself; but she has done it so much better than I could, that I need not refer to it further.

But it is true that many, many thousands of mothers in the United States to-day are cherishing thesq little pictures and carrying in their minds the picture of the grave overseas—a picture which, in some degree, would be dimmed by knowledge of the fact that that grave had been changed, that the stone marking it had been changed, and the whole appearance of the place made different.

I have not anything worth taking the committee's time on, after the very interesting things that have been said, except just this: I imagine the members of this committee, many of them, have seen these cemeteries, and I am sure th. they would agree as to the sense of profound impression that the presence of these white crosses gives to any observer.

These larger photographs give an idea, in a very poor way, of that, because they are too small to represent the large cemeteries; but I can not believe that any other form of marker could be quite as impressive, and certainly no other form would carry with it this sentimental value, which, after all, is a very profound value.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Let me ask you one question right there. Do you feel that it is more important to continue the character of the marker than it is to undertake to change at this time from that of wood to stone or some other more lasting material?

Mr. BICKNELL. Absolutely. I fun not unsympathetic; with the idea of retaining wood, at least for a period of time. The wooden crosses can be, as was said here by one of the speakers, easily freshened up and made absolutely new in appearance. They will decay in the ground, and after a while they will have to be replaced one by one.

Mr. MCKENZIE. They can be renewed many, many times for what it would cost to put stone markers there, could they not?

Mr. BICKNELL. Yes. I confess to a little feeling that it is not quite in keeping with America and our greatness and our gratitude to our men to mark their graves with wooden markers and leave them that way. That does not mean that white marble would be more beautiful than white wood. I am not sure that it would.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Is not this true to some extent, that in our country we hasten to put up expensive stones, marble headstones, and then in a little while forget about them, and they are covered over with moss?

Mr. BICKNELL. I think that is very true, but it does not apply to our national cemeteries.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Oh, no.

Mr. BICKNELL. Or to graves of that kind.

Mr. MCKENZIE. No.

Mr. BICKNELL. If, in Arlington, we had wooden blocks, painted white, even if they were just as pretty to look at I do not think the people of the United States would be quite so happy over them.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I might say that I saw a great many of these crosses put up. I am in favor of the present wooden crosses being retained as long as possible, and I want to get it very clear that, in your opinion, they could be kept there for a very long time by being properly taken care of.

Mr. BICKNELL. I should not really care to guess for how many years, but for a number of years. I

dunk they could be kept in very beautiful condition for a number of years.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt to insert something here?

The American Battle Monuments Commission, which Congress provided for by Public Act No. 534, Sixty-seventh Congress (H. R. 14067), provides in section 2:

> That the commission shall prepare plans and estimates for the erection of suitable memorials to mark and commemorate the services of the American forces in Europe and erect memorials therein at such places as the commission shall determine, including works of architecture and art in the American cemeteries in Europe.
>
> The commission shall control as to materials and design, provide regulations for and supervise the erection of all memorial monuments and buildings in the American cemeteries in Europe.

The commission has passed a resolution, and the secretary of the commission is here, and some time before we conclude this morning I should like to have him read that resolution. It will only take a moment. Major Price is here.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Is it your conception of the powers of that commission, Mr. Hill, that that section which you have read would give the commission the final decision as to the character of the ordinary markers that would go on the graves, or whether that is really limited to memorials in the shape of monuments, and things of that sort, not only in

cemeteries, but to mark prominent points on the battle fields"?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I should like to say in reference to that--

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Because that raises a very interesting question.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I should like to say in reference to that that it is immaterial what the powers of the commission are. All we want to do is to express the view of the commission, that is all.

Mr. MCKENZIE. We will not go into that argument at this time.

Are there any other witnesses?

Mr. ANDREW. Yes; there are two other organizations which served with the soldiers during the war--the National Catholic Welfare Council and the Jewish Welfare Board.

I am going to ask Mr. Ryan, of the Catholic Welfare Conference, to say a word.

Mr. MCKENZIE. We will be glad to hear from you, Mr. Ryan.

STATEMENT OF MR. D. J. RYAN, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, which represents the Catholic organizations throughout the country, is heartily in favor of the movement to retain crosses in the marking of the graves of our American heroes in the cemeteries overseas.

The crosses on the graves symbolize the American sacrifices in France during the World War, and our war literature has impressed this fact very: forcibly on the minds of the people. The relatives of the boys buried there do not desire any change in these markers on the graves.

We have had occasion to deal with thousands of parents of boys buried there. We furnished a chaplain, representing the Welfare Conference, with the names of the Catholic men who made the supreme sacrifice during the war, and who are buried in those cemeteries, so that their graves could be blessed. This chaplain has blessed 3,335 of those graves, and he reports that the work is about half done, some records hiving been returned, as the bodies had been shipped to the United States.

We wish to file our accord with the movement to retain the crosses on the graves of the American heroes in our cemeteries overseas.

The CHAIRMAN. We are much obliged to you, Mr. Ryan.

Mr. ANDREW. Now, Mr. Chairman, I should like to introduce Mr. Glucksman, of the Jewish Welfare Board, who has come over here from New 'York particularly for the purpose of appearing at this hearing. Mr. Glucksman.

STATEMENT OF MR. H. L. GLUCKSMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

Mr. GLUCKSMAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the Jewish Welfare Board, which is representative of the entire Jewry of America, was formed during the war for the purpose of sharing

with the other welfare organizations the task and the opportunity of serving the uniformed men here and overseas.

It may be interesting to you to know that it was upon its representations that the then Secretary of War issued instructions to have the Star of David markers erected over the graves of the Jewish dead; and I may say to you, as a matter of actual experience, that the parents of these dead were deeply moved that this great Government, which seems so far removed to the average citizen, had a direct interest in their religious beliefs, which, traditionally, constitute the most significant element in the life of the Jew.

When, later, in cooperation with the Red Cross and the Graves Registration Service, we erected these Star of David markers, and we sent these little pictures of the graves to the families, I was never quite so affected, not even by the death of the men themselves, as I was by the reaction of the parents.

I am here to-day really to emphasize for the welfare board two aspects of this question.

First. I do not know whether these wooden markers ought to be retained for 1 year or 2 years or 3 years or even 10 years, but I do know that they ought ultimately to be made of imperishable material, so that they may he there permanently in these shrines for Americans, and so I emphasize here the question of the durability of these markers.

Second. I want to say that if any religious symbol is erected over the graves, then Judaism should have its symbol over the graves of its dead. It would maintain a fine American tradition; it would be

fulfilling the hope and the anticipation, I am sure, of every one of the parents of those who had fallen.

I do not want to let this opportunity pass without my also saying to you that only recently we had a representative overseas who went through the cemeteries, and there are two things lie reported to me which I know you would like to learn—first, that the most zealous and earnest and solicitous care is given these graves, and a record ought to be made of the diligence and of the intelligence which characterize the efforts of the Paris office of the Graves Registration Service.

Mr. MCKENZIE. You would extend that to the field service too, would you not?

Mr. GLUCKSMAN. Absolutely; I meant that to include the entire service.

And, second, that both Jews and Christians alike go to these hallowed places in considerable numbers, and what their feelings are Mrs. Frazer has already told you most beautifully.

Some time ago we did go on record as favoring the slab which the War Department has proposed, and, frankly, we should not have initiated this hill; but if there is a sentiment to preserve the cemeteries as they are, and if by so doing the American people will more vividly remember the great sacrifices that wore made during the war, then let us by all means conserve this sentiment.

That, Mr. Chairman, is all that I have come here to say to you, and I thank you for the opportunity.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. MCKENZIE. Mr. Hull would like to ask you a question.

Mr. HULL. I quite agree with what you have to say, but there is one question I want to ask you. I think that all of us who have had the privilege of seeing those graves have been struck with the harmonious way in which that work has been carried out. There is a cross, with the Jewish double triangle in front of the cross and, as I understand it, that is satisfactory to your people?

Mr. GLUCKSMAN. No; that would not be satisfactory.

Mr. HULL. That ought to be settled.

Mr. GLUCKSMAN. I think I should make an explanation.

Mr. HULL. That ought to be settled.

Mr. GLUCKSMAN. This is the result of an emergency effort. The fact is many of the Jewish graves were originally marked with the cross. Now, we made an arrangement with the Graves Registration Service whereby we could certify as to the faith of the Jewish dead. We certified that a man was Jewish only upon written evidence, which was presented to the Graves Registration Service. Parenthetically, I might say that the 1,600 graves of those of the Jewish faith previously referred to do not represent the total number of Jewish dead; the estimate of the number is in excess of 2,500.

To return to the question, when our representatives were overseas, the transverse bar was removed, and this double triangle placed over the upright board. When the permanent markers are erected over the graves, I hope that it will be the

intention of this committee, and the intention of the entire House, to provide a distinctive Star of David marker.

This symbol, associated with the Jewish people throughout almost their entire history, is the appropriate marker for a Jewish grave. And to continue this policy would be a fine and telling expression of the attitude of the American Government toward minority religions.

Mr. MCKENZIE. We are much obliged to you, Mr. Glucksman.

Are there any further witnesses, Mr. Andrew?

Mr. ANDREW. I have one or two more.

Attention has been called to the establishment last year of the American Battle Monuments Commission, of which General Pershing is chairman, and of which the members are Senator Reed, my colleague, Mr. Hill, Thomas W. Miller, Mrs. Frederic W. Bentley, Mr. Robert G. Woodside, and Mr. D. John Markey.

They met early this year and adopted a resolution, which. I should like to have the secretary read into the record. The secretary is Maj. X. H. Price.

Maj. X. H. PRICE. Resolution passed by the American Battle Monuments Commission at a meeting held January 30, 1924:

> After full discussion, it was decided by unanimous vote that every effort should be made by the commission to perpetuate the form of the cross as the type of headstone in the American cemeteries in Europe. A committee was appointed to take such steps as may be necessary

to assure the maintenance of the cross as the form of headstone in the American cemeteries in Europe.

At this meeting all of the members were present except General Pershing.

Mr. HILL. Under this resolution, there is an approval of the form of the cross, and it was also understood to include the present Star of David as it exists there now.

Major PRICE. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Or as modified by the removal of the bars.

Major PRICE. Yes.

Mr. ANDREW. I have just received a telegram from Bishop Brent, who was Chief of the Corps of Chaplains in the Army during the war and who was chairman of the commission which was sent to France immediately after the war to arrange plans for the cemeteries. He sent me this telegram from Buffalo, and I should like to read it:

BUFFALO, N. Y., *March 13, 1924.*

HON A. PLATT ANDREW,

Member of Congress, Washington, D.C.

It is my conviction that the resolution of Congressman A. Platt Andrew relative to the permanent markers on the graves of our overseas dead expresses the mind of the large majority of our citizens. I say this after an opportunity to learn personally the opinion of many. This is so not only as bearing on the minds of our own citizens but also on that of the citizens of the allied nations. The symbols

used are universally recognized as being the highest and most fitting to mark the resting place of *all* into whose lives the element of loyalty and self-sacrifice has entered. I venture to hope that there will be no dissent to break the unity of the Nation's desire to give to those who laid down there lives at the call of duty the best and truest tokens of our gratitude and their devotion and courage.

CHARLES H. BRENT.

There is one other lady here, Mrs. McDonnell, who has just sent up her card, and she would like to say a word to you. She is chairman of the Arlington Committee of the District American War Mothers.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JOHN J. McDONNELL, CHAIRMAN ARLINGTON COMMITTEE, DISTRICT AMERICAN WAR MOTHERS

Mr. MCDONNELL. Gentlemen, I do not know anything about the graves overseas or about the cemeteries there, but I do know everything about Arlington.

A great many things have been said about the crosses overseas by the speakers here. I have seen pictures of the cemeteries overseas, and it would seem to me that the crosses over there are kept in a nice, uniform condition, and they look very well.

Now, all organizations, and all Gold Star Mothers particularly, are in favor of the cross. I think that, so far as the Gold Star Mothers are concerned, their hearts and souls are set on having the cross remain.

If those crosses are in good condition now I do not see the necessity of the War Department taking

them out, and I do not think they have any idea of removing those crosses until they are about to be put in permanent form. If they are in good condition I do not see any reason why they should not be kept there for some time to come.

I wish to state that the War Department has done everything for the parents and relatives of the men who have been returned from overseas, as far as their burial in Arlington Cemetery is concerned. They have had their chaplains, Protestant and Catholic; they met them at the station; they took them back and forth to the cemetery; they allowed them car tare, and did everything else that should be done. Colonel Pierce was heart and soul for the return of the bodies from overseas.

I have heard lots of people speak about the care that has been taken of the cemeteries over there. I have not been there, and, of course, I do not know anything about it personally, but I wanted to tell you that.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Thank you very much.

Mrs. MCDONNELL. I feel that the War Department has done a very wonderful work.

Mr. ANDREW. That is all. I want to thank the committee for your patience in listening so attentively to this hearing.

Now, as to the exact wording of the resolution, I am not in the least insistent on what it shall be.

Mr. WURZBACH. I would suggest that if any of the other ladies and gentlemen present wish to say anything in regard to the matter that they be permitted to do so.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Yes.

Mr. ANDREW. I was only going to suggest that if the committee preferred, in view of the hearing this morning, to change the wording in the resolution proper, it might read as follows:

> *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That the permanent makers to be placed upon the graves in the American military cemeteries overseas shall be of the same general form and design and have the same general effect as the existing wooden markers.

Mr. MCKENZIE. We will take that up later. 1 want to say that if there are any ladies or gentlemen present who would like to put something into the record if they will present it to the clerk of the committee in the next day or two it will be printed in the hearings.

Representative Wainwright, of New York, now desires to make a brief statement, and with that statement this hearing will be closed.

Mr. ANDREW. And I may put into the record such letters as I have received?

Mr. MCKENZIE. Oh, yes; you have that privilege.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I am greatly interested in this hearing, and I am very much gratified that the matter has been taken up in the earnest way that it has.

While I was Assistant Secretary of War I had considerable relations with the cemeteries not only in this country but abroad. Very early in my incumbency of that office the Secretary of War appointed a special commission, consisting of General Pershing, myself, and the Quartermaster

General of the Army to have jurisdiction over all of these questions affecting the cemeteries abroad.

One of the first subjects for our consideration was this question of the retention of the crosses. I should say that nothing seemed to be closer to General Pershing's heart than that that should be done. As one of those who had had considerable to do with the actual burial of these men, I was very much in favor of it, too; but we had a very careful study of this matter made by the Quartermaster General's Department, and it was found that there were two objections—one, the very largely increased cost, but may be that is not important and can be overcome, and the other, 'that that form of marker from the standpoint of permanence would not be as durable. The transverse of the cross and the angles of it would be more subject to erosion from the weather, etc. As I say, there was quite a careful study made of the matter, and that I know will he available to the committee.

Now, if this can be done, there is no question that everybody who has been to any of those cemeteries, or has had any relation to the subject at all, can not fail to have a very strong bias toward it.

It is a practical matter, though, and there are certain practical considerations that must be taken into account.

My suggestion would be, Mr. Chairman, that we ask the War Department to comment upon this and give this committee the benefit of such studies as have been made.

I might say that there were studios made, which, to my knowledge were made with a disposition

favorable to the subject, and not for the purpose of attempting to find another solution.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. May I ask this question of my colleague?

I am much interested in what you say about the durable stone and the possible substitutes. There are in the Church of St. Margaret in Verdun any number of statues of saints that have been there for hundreds of years, standing in the weather, with their noses and ears practically intact. Did the War Department find any reason why ordinary crosses could not be preserved in the same manner?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I will say to my colleague that I do not recall now the detail of those studies that were made, or how they actually arrived at conclusions, but I remember that that was one of the features of it.

Mr. MCKENZIE. That will conclude the hearing on this resolution, and we will now proceed to the consideration of this other matter that we have for to-clay.

(Whereupon, at 11.20 o'clock a. m., the hearing on the above resolution was concluded, and the committee proceeded to consideration of other business.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 12,1924*

Hon. A. PLATT ANDREW,

House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. ANDREW: I have just received your communication in reference to the resolution which you have recently introduced in Congress desiring the retention of the pre-

sent markers of graves on the battle fields of Europe, of American soldiers, sailors, and marines who died in the World War. The cross is emblematic of great sacrifice and has become "peculiarly and inseparably" associated in the thought of surviving comrades of those who have made the supreme sacrifice during the World War. One of those survivors told me this morning of the sentiment that is attached to wooden crosses as he recalled the experiences of the buys when they were given two pieces of wood to form a cross for a fallen hero.

My beloved son, St. George Vaughn Seibold, was one of those heroes who was downing German planes when he was shot down near Baupaume, France, on August 26, 1918, and due to the awful warfare his body has not been returned to me, being reported as "unidentified." If his grave could have been located I should want a cross placed over it; therefore I do commend for favorable consideration your resolution that the crosses he retained until permanent appropriate durable markers of the same general effect are provided and erected. I regret that the short notice that you have given of the hearing of your resolution will not permit of my attendance to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Wishing for your resolution immediate adoption, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. GEORGE GORDON SEIBOLD

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

DEAR MR. ANDREW: I have just returned home from a meeting of Gold Star Mothers, held in New York, at which the subject of changing the design of the markers in the oversea cemeteries was brought up. Every mother there was saddened by the thought of such a thing. Those white crosses, row by row, are so woven in our sorrows and thoughts of our sons over there, it would be a crime to change them.

I beg of you to help us keep the cross, you know it is the emblem of sacrifice, and they paid the supreme sacrifice.

My son, Thomas S. Kerr, lost his life at the Hindenburg line September 29, 1918.

Sincerely yours.

(MRS. R.M.) MARGARET S. KERR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *March 13, 1924.*

Hon. A. PLATT ANDREW,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ANDREW: It was impossible for me to cancel my engagements here in order to be present at the hearing of the Committee on Naval Affairs in Washington. It was impossible also on account of the storm to connect with you by telephone.

I am sorry that I was prevented from making my statement either in person or in writing, because the matter of the stone crosses in the American cemeteries in France interests me deeply. For two years I have been

trying through the War Department to bring about just what your resolution contemplates, and I am very glad that the whole subject is now before Congress in such form and under such leadership as will give promise of favorable action.

If there is anything I can do to help in the support of your resolution, please call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES DE WOLF PERRY, JR.,

Bishop of Rhode Mond, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Arnie and Navy Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 13, 1924.*

To the CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

GENTLEMAN: The National Catholic War Council, which, with its administrative committee of bishops, Knights of Columbus committee, and its committee on special activities, represented the sum of Catholic effort for our country during the late war, heartily approves and earnestly supports the plan outlined in House Concurrent Resolution 15, to provide maple crosses for our Christian soldier dead who are buried overseas.

Immediately after the close of the late war, the then Secretary of War organized a war memorials committee. This committee was

composed of representatives from the seven war-time organizations that participated in the United warwork drive, and representatives from other organizations, such as the Federal Council of Churches.

It was the unanimous decision of this committee that marble crosses be placed on the graves of all Christian American dead buried abroad, and that the graves of the. Jewish American dead be marked by the six-pointed star. The representatives of the War and Navy Departments, who sat on the war-memorials committee, voted in favor of the same resolution.

We have, therefore, the concurrence of the representatives of our Government, of the seven prominent war-time organizations, of the religious bodies, Protestant, Jewish, Catholic, on this one request concerning the permanent marking of the graves of our honored dead overseas.

The National Catholic War Council has never lost sight of the sacred memory with which we should cherish our dead. It has followed the work of the Graves Registry and has blessed, by a personal staff sent to France, Belgium, and England for the purpose, the graves of over 3,300 Catholic dead. It will pursue this work until the graves of the 8,000 Catholic American dead overseas are blessed. We feel since the sentiment and desires of all Americans, Christians and Jews alike, are ono on this matter, that Congress will readily sanction the action and grant the

necessary appropriations. They who served us in life should be honored, as they would have wished, in death.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN J. BURKE, C.S. P.,
Chairman Committee on Special War Activities,
National Catholic War Council.

BELLEAU WOOD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 14, 1924.*

Hon. JOHN C. MCKENZIE,
Acting Chairman Miliatary Affairs Committee,
House of Representatives

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The executive committee of the Belleau Wood Memorial Association has instructed me to express to you the unqualified indorsement of that organization of House Concurrent Resolution No. 15, now under consideration by your committee.

We believe it to be the, unanimous opinion of the members of our organization that the present system of marking the graves in the American cemeteries in France ought most emphatically to remain unchanged. It is our opinion that the use of the cross in marking the graves of the Christian heroes of the American forces who gave their lives in the great war, has become so inextricably woven substitution of lines of oblong markers for

the present rows of crosses can not fail to meet with the greatest popular disapproval.

In addition, we desire to point out to your committee that many of the parents and relatives of men who gave their lives in the war have acquired photographs of the graves of their loved ones. These feel almost unanimously that should the system of marking be changed their photographs will be of little value.

It is the opinion of our association that no change ought to be made for some time at least. It is perfectly practical to continue the wooden crosses and markers with the Star of David at present in use, for some time at least; and before it will be necessary to replace them some plan can be worked out whereby the present markers can be duplicated in permanent material calculated to withstand the ravages of the weather.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH VAN RENSSELAER FRAZER,

President Belleau Wood Memorial Association.

Mrs. JAMES CARROLL FRAZER.

DEAR MRS. FRAZER: I am deeply interested in a bill that, I understand, is now before Congress, known as the Andrew bill, that seeks to maintain the present crosses that mark the graves of our soldier dead in France. As you know the custom has been general in marking the graves of soldiers to

place the cross instead of the plain headstone. In the case of our Jewish friends, the Star of David was added, as I understand, to the cross.

It would seem to me a great mistake to change these markers now. If the crosses were placed at the time these faithful sons of ours were buried, and if the practice was quite universal, it would hardly seem consistent at this late day, to make the change. Practically all around the world the cross is regarded as the supreme symbol of sacrifice. This, independent of any religious belief, would justify its use.

I regret exceedingly that absence from the city precludes my attendance at the hearing to-morrow, but I should be glad to have you use this letter in lieu of my spoken word.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES E. FREEMAN,
Bishop of Washington.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Tuesday, March 25, 1924.

The committee this day met, Hon. John C. McKenzie (acting chairman) presiding.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I believe Major Foster is here in connection with a matter of placing headstones on the graves of American soldiers buried in cemeteries in Europe.

STATEMENT OF MAY. R. 1. FOSTER, CHIEF CEMETERIAL DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, WAR DEPARTMENT

Major. FOSTER. I am here to answer questions in regard to that matter, Mr. Chairman. I had not come here to put anything especially before the committee.

Mr. MCKENZIE. The gentlemen who are particularly interested in this matter may interrogate you in regard to it:

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Major Foster, Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill which was referred to this committee, on which there was a hearing, which provided that the wooden crosses and wooden Stars of David in the American cemeteries abroad, where American soldiers killed in the recent war are buried, should, when replaced, be replaced by permanent markers or stones of a similar character.

The plan of the War Department as indicated in the recent hearings before the Committee on Appropriations on an item of $500,000 in the first deficiency bill, was to replace the present markers by the old type of solid tombstone, engraved on one side with either the cross or the Star of David.

It was planned, as I understand it, that those stones should be made in the United States and shipped to France, and the cost of shipment was, as I recollect, about $3.40 each, for the actual transportation, that is, the ocean freight, without considering the cost of shipment to the port of embarkation, and also an allowance made for breakage.

The Senate has put on the deficiency bill as an amendment, substantially the resolution offered by Mr. Andrew, and I think the 'committee would be glad to have some information in regard to these stones or markers.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. You also offered a similar amendment?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I might say when the deficiency bill came up we had not expected this item would be in there, and 1 had no opportunity to consult with the members of the committee, but I took the liberty, after consultation with one or two members of this committee, and with members of the American Battle Monuments Commission, to offer the Andrew bill as an amendment. It was not adopted by the House, although I think if there had been a record vote it would have been adopted. But it was adopted in the Senate.

It is our understanding that these stones could be made in France, of French sandstone, which would give a sufficiently white appearance. That is the sandstone out of which the French cathedrals are made. It is our understanding that they could be made at very much less cost over there, thus omitting the cost of shipment, and that the crosses could be made sufficiently thick so that they would be entirely substantial.

I think the committee would be very glad to hear from the officer who appeared before the Committee on Appropriations representing the Quartermaster Department.

My understanding is that the question as to what the proper stone should be was not a matter which was worked out by the Quartermaster Department,

but by higher authority in the War Department, and that that higher authority has reversed its former position. We will he glad to hear from you.

Mr. FOSTER. May I snake it clear, Mr. Chairman, that there is no quarrel between the Quartermaster General and the. Senate or the House or any committee of people interested, as has been said once or twice on the floor. The Quartermaster General has gotten his orders from higher authority, and I have to carry out those orders as the chief of the Cemeterial Division.

The Quartermaster General is perfectly willing to have any form of headstone set up in France that the people who are interested in the matter desire.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. In that connection, why did the Quartermaster General make the recommendation that we need to use these head stones?

Major FOSTER. I am going to tell you.

The last official order we have on the matter is dated in April, 1922, and I would like to read that. This is our authority, so far as the headstones are concerned:

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF OFFICERS TO CONSIDER HEADSTONES FOR WORLD WAR VETERANS

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 26, 1925.*

Pursuant to instructions contained in letter from the Secretary of War, dated July 22, 1921, the board reconvened this date to consider the question of the headstone for the World War veterans, and the following recommendations were made:

"That the headstone be 24 inches high, 13 inches wide, and 4 inches thick, extending into the ground

18 inches, or making a total stone of 42 inches long, 13 inches wide, by 4 inches thick.

"That the full name of the soldier with the State from which he came, his rank, regiment, and division, with date of death, appear on the face of the stone.

"That the rosette at the top carry with it the device of religious faith—a Latin cross for the Christian and the double triangle for the Hebrew faith.

"That the relatives be permitted at their own expense to have placed any inscription in the nature of a text or other suitable quotation or term of endearment that they may desire, providing the number of letters does not exceed 60 letters.'

"That on the reverse side of the stone will appear the grave number corresponding to the number in the register book of burials in the cemetery."

J.M. WAINWRIGHT,
The Assistant Secretary of War.
JOHN J. PERSHING,
General of the Army,
CHIEF OF STAFF.
H.L. ROGERS,
Quartermaster General.

Approved:

JOHN W. WEEKS, *Secretary of War.*

Those are our orders, and we have to carry them out.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. The Quartermaster General's Department, in obtaining data and forwarding the estimates, merely carried out the orders of the War Department of April, 1922?

Major FOSTER. Yes, sir. Those were not exactly orders of the War Department, but orders of the board who had consulted a great many people interested, people representing the American Legion, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A., and 20 or 30 other activities interested, and they all asked for this type of stone.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. At the present time we have as a member of our committee the former Inspector of the Twenty-seventh Division.

Major. FOSTER. And of my regiment.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. And also your former National Guard commander, who was formerly Assistant Secretary of War, and whose name appears on that report. I know the colonel's present feeling in the matter, and I wish he would ask you some questions in regard to this proposition.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I can say in a word that that board was a board created by the Secretary of War to determine all matters affecting the cemeteries on the other side. It consisted of the General of the Army, the Assistant Secretary of War, and the Quartermaster General of the Army.

I recall when the question came up of the type of headstone to be used for replacing the temporary headstones. Both General Pershing and I were very much in favor of preserving the type of crosses. I remember our discussion of that matter in his office. We submitted the feasibility of that to the Quartermaster General and asked him to consider that subject and consider it carefully, of course, from a practical standpoint, although we were actually in favor of the preservation of that type of cross.

My recollection is that at a subsequent meeting of the commission we were furnished with an opinion in writing, which went into a good deal of detail and elaboration of the subject, in which the conclusion was drawn that, from the standpoint of cost, it would be practically prohibitive, and from the standpoint of permanence and durability, owing to the angles and that sort of thing, that it was undesirable, and quite reluctantly General Pershing and I assented to this type.

You will notice how carefully we went into the details of the inscription to go on the crosses, particularly the feature allowing the relatives to put a certain number of letters on the crosses, which we found was the practice which the British observed.

We went into the question as to what the French had done, and we found the French had really not decided the matter definitely, and were still using their little wooden crosses. Of course, their problem was enormous.

But we did find that the British had been all through the thing and had finally determined the matter, and that they had considered the cross question and had decided to adhere to, or rather to adopt, the conical headstone; that, also, incidentally the British had made very much more elaborate preparation than we had made in this country in that regard.

They had about 400 cemeteries to take care of. They had this type of cross and stone, with a stone wall around the cemeteries. They had a grave memorial commission, of which Rudyard Kipling had been the head.

As I say, as a result of all this, we reluctantly came to this conclusion.

I am simply giving you the benefit of my recollection of this matter; it occurred about two years ago. If there is any way by which this can be changed, and if it can be done in accordance with the obvious sentiment in reference to the subject, nobody would be more gratified and happy than I would be, and unless General Pershing has changed his mind I know that would be his view.

As I understand it, the chairman of the Battle Monuments Commission has already put himself on record.

Major FOSTER. I understand he has telegraphed the secretary of the Battle Monuments Commission that he is in favor of it.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I would like to have Major Foster discuss the matter, as to how it can be done, from the standpoint of cost.

Major FOSTER. I can give you the data on the cost.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Is that the cost in France of stones made here? I want to register myself as against manufacturing these crosses in the United States, with the additional expense of shipping them across the ocean. I think it is unnecessary to do that and impose that additional burden of expense, when we can get the crosses cut in France and it is appropriate that they should be cut in France.

Major FOSTER. I would like to read you the law that the Quartermaster General also has to observe. It says:

INCLOSURES, HEADSTONES, AND REGISTERS

In the arrangement of the national cemeteries established for the burial of deceased soldiers and sailors, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to have the same inclosed with a good and substantial stone or iron fence and to cause each grave to be marked with a small headstone or block, which shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep it in place when set, and shall bear the name of the soldier and the name of his State inscribed thereon, when the same are known, and also with the number of the grave inscribed thereon, corresponding with the number opposite to the name of the party in a register of burials to be kept at each cemetery and at the office of the Quartermaster General, which shall set forth the name, rank, company, regiment, and date of death of the officer or soldier; or if these are unknown, it shall be so recorded.

That is section 4877 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. That is in reference to Civil War cemeteries?

Major FOSTER. That is for the national cemeteries.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. What is the date of that act?

Major FOSTER. That was passed many years ago.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. It was not intended to apply to the World War?

Major FOSTER. No.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Do you know the date of the act?

Major FOSTER. It was enacted in the seventies. May I add that it has not been decided, so far as I know, whether those cemeteries abroad are national cemeteries or military cemeteries. If they are not national cemeteries this law would not apply.

Mr. MCKENZIE. The testimony before the committee a few days ago indicated that the wooden crosses are in splendid condition.

Major FOSTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKENZIE. That they are very appropriate, and that there is no haste to do this work, at least for a few years. Why was there such a rush in the Senate to add a half Mien dollar appropriation to carry this work on at this time?

Major FOSTER. You mean a rush oil our part?

Mr. MCKENZIE. No; on the part of the Senate. Is there any necessity for it?

Major FOSTER. The cemeteries are rapidly approaching completion, and there is a great deal of correspondence with the relatives of the dead, saying that these graves should be permanently marked. I got a letter the other day from a woman who said she was afraid these crosses might all be destroyed by fire and that we would lose the sites of the graves. Of course, that would not be so, because every grave is marked, and we know exactly where they are,

Mr. HILL of Maryland. If there were a fire, and the crosses were wiped out, you have the necessary data to indicate just where the graves are, so that the crosses could be put up again?

Major FOSTER. We could put those crosses up again; we could tell where the site of a grave is, within an inch. But I cite these things to show you

what the women are doing. We can not treat this merely as a military matter. The mothers and sisters and wives of the dead soldiers have to have a great deal more attention paid to their requests than would be paid by merely a formal reply.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I do not understand that we are required to be warped in our judgment as to what is the best thing to do, even though respecting the feelings of the mothers and sisters of the men. We ought to do the best thing that is to be done, considering everything.

Major FOSTER. Yes, sir.

Now, in reference to the cost of the crosses and the headstones, the cost of a headstone, according to the design that was furnished to us by the Fine Arts Commission. set up in France, is $17.90, divided as follows: Cost at quarries, $9.55; transportation to port in United States, 80 cents; ocean transportation to Europe, $1.75; transportation from port in Europe to cemetery, $1; erecting, aligning, etc., in Europe, 90 cents; concrete foundation, $3.90.

For the crosses set up in Europe, the cost is $30.10, divided as follows: Cost at quarries, $21; transportation to port in United States, $1; ocean transportation to Europe, $2; transportation from port in Europe to cemetery, $1.25; erecting and aligning, etc., in Europe, 95 cents; concrete foundation, $3.90. That includes the crating of the cross.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Does that mean that the cost here is greater than it is over there?

Major FOSTER. One is a headstone and the other is a cross. We have not any figures on what they would cost over there.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. But the cross would cost twice as much as the headstone?

Major FOSTER. The ratio is 18 to 30. Then there would be a larger breakage on crosses than on headstones.

There is one thing I would like to bring up, and that is in reference to the inscription. There is the name of the regiment, the division, the rank, the date of death, on the face of the stone. Then there is the inscription consisting of a text or other suitable quotation or term of endearment, and then the decorations, if any. That makes seven items, and getting those on the arm of a cross is a rather difficult matter.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. They would be the parents' inscription?

Major FOSTER. Yes. How to get all that on a cross has rather disturbed me. The width of the cross arm is 41 inches, or twelve-hundredths of a meter. The letters would be very small, if you get on all six of those inscriptions, not considering the inscription which the family would like to put on. That is simply a matter which I would like to bring to your attention.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. There is the base of the cross.

Major FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. And the top arms of the cross and the back arms of the cross.

Major FOSTER. Yes; there are all of those.

Mr. REECE. What about the footstone?

Major FOSTER. There are none in France. That is a practical question to be considered.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I would like to have Representatives Fleece and Hill of Alabama express themselves or ask you sane questions on this matter, because they know the situation.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. I do not know that I care to ask any further questions, because I have seen the crosses and I'm absolutely in favor of the crosses.

Mr. REECE. This question has come up as to the durability of the crosses. It strikes me this way, that while we want durable markers, the Government is more durable than any markers we may put up, and it will be here to replace the markers when they deteriorate, so that I do not think that should be a ruling factor at all.

Mr. GARRETT. What have you to say in reference to the proposition about the inscription? I can see, so far as the practical effect is concerned, that considering the size of the cross it will be mighty hard to get all that inscription on.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. You can get more on the slab.

Mr. GARRETT. Does not the slab also have a cross in connection with it?

Major FOSTER. I will show you the slab. There is the full-size spread of it [indicating design]. The cross is up here, and that is the inscription, with the name of the man, the rank, the division, etc. And there are the decorations, the D. S. C., the D. S. M., etc.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. They are considerably higher than those in the national cemeteries?

Major FOSTER. Oh, yes; this is a different size than the Civil War stone. It is 42 inches long and stands 24 inches out of the ground. This is not the actual size, but that is the form of the cross. As designed it would be 70 inches long, and 50 inches out of the ground. The cross is 1.85 meters long, and that, is approximately 72 inches. It is 0.6 meter wide, or 24 inches, and it is out of the ground 1.3 meters, or 50 inches.

Mr. GARRETT. The cross being that, high out of the ground, does not that destroy its symmetry?

Major FOSTER. No, sir; that is exactly the cross that is there to-day, and we are trying to make a replica of our own cross.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Speaking of the 60 letters to he put on there by the family, the custom to-day is really to get away from that sort of thing.

Major FOSTER. We try to discourage it.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I mean the general custom.

Major FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. So far as civilian markers are concerned, you will find they have practically no inscription on them.

Major FOSTER. We would not do that at all unless they wished to put them on. They are not as elaborate as these.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Have you the original report made to the Quartermaster General in reference to this matter?

Major FOSTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Will you put that in the record?

Major FOSTER. Yes, sir.

* * *

(The matter above referred to is contained in a memorandum to the Assistant Secretary of. War from the Quartermaster General, as follows:)

MEMORANDUM

MARCH 13, 1924

Subject: Crosses (American cemeteries in Europe)

To: The Assistant Secretary of War.

1. The first definite record of the consideration of the design for permanent markers for Overseas graves appears in an indorsement on a memorandum from Warren E. Holleman, first lieutenant, infantry, Graves Registration Section, office of the Chief Quartermaster, St. Florent (Cher), A. P. O. 904, to Maj. H. A. Persell, dated December 7, 1918. The indorsement is- dated *July 24, 1919; addressed to the cemeterial branch, quartermaster general's office, siggnned by Charles C. Pierce, colonel, Quartermaster Corps, Chief of the Graves 1legistra. tion Service.

2. The pertinent parts are as follows:

"1. Returned with remark that, in view of impending action relative to final disposition of the A. E. F. dead, it is inadvisable to make radical change in the markings of nearly 80,000 graves located in more than 600 cemeteries. Before such change or substitution of markers could be completed the policy as to final_ disposition would probably be announced and its execution entered upon.

* * * * * * *

"3. I do not recommend the substitution of another form of cross to replace the one now in use. Hebrews object to the use of a cross, and their desire having

been made mandatory by official action, it is necessary for us to employ a different marker for *Jewish* graves. This introduces the element of diversity in grave marking and, prevents the desirable harmony which should characterize national cemeteries. Whatever substitution is made should conform as nearly as possible to the designs used in national cemeteries in the United States, and when such markers are officialized they should be standardized, and all reference to a man's peculiar religion should be prohibited. When the crosses are eliminated, such reference by words or symbols will become unnecessary.

"4. My recommendations, therefore, are as follows:

"A. That immediate steps be taken to' standardize permanent stone markers for A. E. F. graves, and that the Chief of the Graves Registration Service may be called in consultation with the Fine Arts Commission or other constituted censors for such presentation of practical considerations as may have developed in European service.

"B. That the grave markers now in use shall be replaced by others of the same design whenever necessary, using the best quality of paint that may be available. When crosses are too high they may be set at greater depth and thus made doubly secure."

"C. That the 'marking on the latter shall be in the nature of embossed aluminum strips, and that 20 additional machines and necessary supply of aluminum tape shall be shipped overseas at the earliest practicable date."

3. It would seem that the consultations with the Commission of Fine Arts were altogether verbal, as no record appears again until a letter from Mr. Charles Moore, chairman, dated June 18, 1920, to Maj. Gen

H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General, in which he states:

"In compliance with the recent request received from the bureau Tor the national cemeteries under your jurisdiction that specifications be furnished for the headstones which it is proposed to use for the graves of our soldiers of the World War, I take pleasure in sending you herewith a report with specifications received from Mr. Charles A. Platt, of New York City, who designed the model. I note that the specification's indicate that the headstone shall be 40 inches in length It is understood that `it is not necessary tp have the headstones extend more than 18 inches into the ground, and as the model is 154 inches high this would make the total length of the headstone less than suggested in the specifications. However, this matter will be left to your discretion, but it is asked that the part of the headstone above ground be exactly in accordance with the model."

* * * * * * *

4. Specifications for the headstones were as follows:

"2. The dimensions of the headstones: 10½ inches wide, 24 inches thick, 33 ¼ inches long.

"3. The finished part of the headstones, which will be above ground when set, to be 15¼ inches, the portion below ground 18 inches.

"5. The headstone to be of best American white marble.

* * * * * * *

"6. A rosette, or other design, to be determined later, to appear at the top of the stone; the figures-and letters composing the inscription to be V-sunk, one-

half to 1 inch in height, and one-fourth to three-sixteenths inch in depth. The letters and figures in the inscription to be accurately spaced and aligned, properly and tastefully arranged and smoothly and carefully cut. Abbreviations to be made only when indicated in lists cut on the front face of the stone to show: Tame of the soldier; rank, if other than private; number of regiment or other organization; grave number in lower left-hand corner."

5. There is nothing to show that a cross was considered by the Fine Arts Commission at this time.

6. The next consideration of the headstone design was by the War Memorials Council, the organization authorized by Secretary Baker on May 20, 1920.

7. Inclosed herewith marked "A" is a list of members of this organization.

8. The first meeting of the council was held on June 9, 1920, and the minutes of the meeting show its purposes were outlined by the Secretary of War as follows:

"Secretary Baker then outlined conditions which had led him to consider the wisdom of calling together, into more or less permanent organization, representative men and women whose deep interest and mature experience might be of service to the Government in devising worthy plans and suggesting adequate means whereby the permanent resting places of our military dead overseas may be so well ordered, so adequately fashioned by every canon of good Mate, and so generously maintained as to express the deepest. sentiments of national appreciation in behalf of our dead; and to expend upon the places of their sepulture the composite thought and the consecrated energy of varied

persons who have busied themselves with a wide range of constructive activity during the World War and since, and who can approach the consideration of our mortuary obligations with reference and with an intelligence that is likely to be wise because arrived at from so many angles of intent vision."

9. Among other committees determined upon at this meeting was one on "Art and design for the memorials abroad." The minutes of this meeting show that Colonel Pierce presented for inspection a model of headstone with proper inscription, designated by the National Fine Arts Commission for use in Europe, and tentatively approved by the Quartermaster General, with the possible exception of the treatment to be finally made of the roestte at the head of the stone. Secretary Baker expressed his conviction that the new model should not only be used overseas, but also in the European section at Arlington National Cemetery.

10. On June 10, 1920, at an adjourned meeting, the chairman announced the appointment of members of the committee on "Art and design for memorials abroad," as follows: Chairman—Bishop C. H. Brent, Field of Honor Association, former chaplain A. E. F.; vice chairman—Mr. Charles L. Pack, American Forestry Association; members—Rev. John J. Burke, National Catholic War Council; Col. Franklin D'Olier, American Legion; Mr. Edward W. Donn, American Institute of Architects; Mr. Charles Moore,National Commission of Fine Arts; Mr. W. R. Castle, State Department; Mr. Ralph Hayes, former assistant to the Secretary of War; Bishop William F. McDowell'; Col. Charles C. Pierce, ex officio; Gen. John A. Lejeune, United States Marine Corps.

11. It will be noted that the National Catholic War Council and the American Legion were represented on this committee.

12. The next meeting was held on August 30, 1920, and the following excerpts from the minutes refer to headstones:

"The chairman then called upon the committee on post-bellum memorial designs for use in the United States. Mr. Moore, the chairman, declared that the first thing to be decided upon was the question of the headstone.

"These questions were raised: If the proposed design for a new headstone is adopted; shall it be used at all within the limits of the United States; and if used within the limits of the United States shall it he generally employed or be confined to the European section in Arlington Cemetery? Admiral Braisted stated that the Navy Department had accepted the headstone chosen by the War Department with the exception of a slight difference in the inscription and the placing of a representative design of the Navy or Marine Corps in the circular inset or rosette. Bishop McDowell then designated Admiral Braisted and Colonel Munson as additional members of the committee on post-bellum memorial designs in the United States.

At 12.35 the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, joined the council, which then reassembled for the purpose of considering the reports of committees. There was an informal discussion of the question of the headstone design which had been prepared by the National Commission of Fine Arts. Secretary Baker expressed himself as approving uniformity in the use of this headstone for all graves in the future, where such use would not interfere with the general

layout of particular plots in use for specially grouped veterans of other wars. The matter was discussed by General Lejeune, Admiral Braisted, Mr. Moore, and Colonel Pierce. The question of the replacement of broken headstones of the old design was considered and also the question as to which design should be used for veterans of the 'Civil and Spanish Wars, and Regular Army men who are not veterans of the World War.

The chairman then called for report from the committees on post-bellum memorial designs for use in the United States and art and design for memorial abroad. Mr. Moore reported that the committees recommended that the 'form, proportions, character of lettering, and arrangement on the sample headstone which had been submitted be adopted for the World War veterans, including all soldier dead, with the exception of Spanish and Civil War veterans. After a general discussion the agreement was reached that this recommendation should be interpreted as meaning that the new design should be accepted as the standard authorized design of the Government to be placed over all graves with the exception of veterans of former wars, for whom the older marker seemed to hold a peculiar significance, and with the further exception that broken or defaced monuments shall always be replaced by markers of the same design as those for which they are substituted. With this understanding, Admiral Braisted moved that the recommendation be accepted. This was seconded by General Lejeune and unanimously adopted."

13. The next meeting *was* held on November 8, 1920, and the following excerpts from the minutes refer to headstones:

"The joint committees on memorials abroad and in the United States, meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles Moore, proposed the following resolutions:

"1. That appropriate markers be placed at the sites of abandoned American cemeteries in France, and that the Secretary of War be requested to secure the necessary appropriations, to arrange for the preparation of suitable design, and to negotiate for the erection of them abroad.

"2. That the War Memorial Council urge municipalities or organizations contemplating the erection of memorial designs to communicate with it to the end that the council of the Fine Arts Commission, the American Institute of Architects, the American Federation of Arts, and other interested organizations may be made available.

"3. That the council approve the general plans for the treatment of Arlington, as outlined in the attached letter of Mr. Charles Moore, chairman, the Commission of Fine Arts (Mr. Moore's letter of November 1, 1920, to Maj. Gen.. H. L. Rogers).

"4. That the rosette space on the military headstone be utilized for religious designation—a cross or Star of David."

The four paragraphs of this report were taken up separately, paragraph 1, upon motion of Father Burke, being unanimously adopted.

14. The résumé dated November 8, 1920, of the conclusions of this meeting was approved by the

secretary of the council, by the Quartermaster General and the Secretary of War. Paragraph 8 of this paper reads as follows:

"That there shall be no variation in the governmental headstones recently approved for graves of all World War dead, save in the individual inscription now authorized by statute and regulations or necessary to indicate service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps; except that there may be placed within the rosette at the head of each stone an emblem of religious faith to differentiate Christian and Jewish dead, such as a cross or the 'Star of David.'"

15. The next meeting of the council was on February 17, 1921. No action with direct reference to overseas markers appears in the minutes of this meeting.

16. Excerpt from report of the Commission of Fine Arts on American cemeteries in Europe:

"During the autumn of 1919 the Quartermaster General of the Army asked the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts concerning the care of the American dead of the World War. * * *

"In March, 1921, at the request of the Secretary of War, three members of the Commission of Fine Arts, * * * visited France * * * with a view to preparing plans for the permanent American cemeteries in France and England.

* * * * * * *

"HEADSTONES

"Secondly, the stones used should be uniform in size and design. All display of an individual character is as much out of place as civilian clothing

worn by individual soldiers in a regiment drawn up on parade. In the case of officers individualistic treatment of monuments at Arlington has introduced elements of incongruity, self-assertion, and poverty of design complicated by lavishness of expense. Of late years the newer sections assigned to officers are being quieted; but there, as in France, the uniform size of the stone should be the rule. The same feeling which forbids individual treatment of the stones at the graves should prevail throughout the cemetery proper. Statues, memorials, ornaments of any kind should be excluded. The entire area devoted to burials should be as sacred as a temple or a church. The British provide for each of their innumerable cemeteries the Altar of Service and the Cross of Sacrifice. Those are the only emblems permitted. The effect is reverent and solemn and full of significance.

"The American headstone is smaller and simpler than either the French or the British, In so far as relates to size ours is a copy of the stone used in all American military cemeteries. It is of marble; the inscription is not produced by sand-blast, as heretofore, but is cut in V-shaped Roman letters. As it happens the same form of cutting and the same design of letter is used by the British. Inscribed in a circle at the top of the stone is either the cross or the 'Star of David.' The same design of stone is now used both in this country and in Europe to mark the World War graves. The comparative smallness of the American stones enables them to he set further apart than are the British and the French, so that the green grass counts, and the sense of quiet is greater."

The design which was the outcome of the foregoing consideration was next considered by a board of officers appointed by the Secretary of War, and under date of April 26,.1922, was adopted as appears from the following:

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF OFFICERS TO CONSIDER HEADSTONE FOR WORLD WAR VETERANS

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 26, 1922.*

Pursuant to instructions contained in letter from the Secretary of War, dated July 22, 1921, the board reconvened this date to consider the question of the headstone for the World War veteran, and the following recommendations were made:

That the headstone be 24 inches high, 13 inches wide, and 4 inches thick, extending into the ground 18 inches, or making a total stone of 42 inches long, 13 inches wide by 4 inches thick.

That the full name of the soldier with the State from which he came, his rank, regiment, and division, with date of death, appear on the face of the stone.

That the rosette at the top carry with it the device of religious faith—a Latin cross for the Christian and the double triangle for the Hebrew faith.

That the relatives be permitted, at their own expense, to have placed any inscription in the nature of a text or other suitable quotation or term of endearment that they may desire, providing the number of letters does not exceed 60.

That on the reverse side of the stones will appear the grave number corresponding with the number in the register hook of burials in the cemetery.

J.M. WAINWRIGHT,
The Assistant Secretary of WAR.
JOHN J. PERSHING,
General of the Army, Chief of STAFF.
H.L. ROGERS,
Quartermaster General.

18. Wherever material for the stones has been mentioned in connection with their supply, reference has been generally to American white marble. The feeling seems to have prevailed that since these men were buried in foreign soil their graves should be marked by stones from the home land.

19. It will be noted from the foregoing and from the lists of members of the War Memorials Council, that neither the Gold Star Fathers' Association, or the Gold Star Mothers' Association were represented, as both of these organizations. are now in favor of maintaining the cross for markers for the graves of our overseas dead, as it will appear from inclosures herewith marked "B," C," and "l);" Representations in favor of the cross have also been received from other interested sources. A copy of one of the most complete is inclosed marked "E."

W.H. HART,
The Quartermaster General.

(Thereupon, the committee proceeded to the consideration.. of executive 'business, after which it adjourned.)